PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,544.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing (Saturday)	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8-30 P.M.				
17th Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7961		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	11509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7458		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7968		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7961		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9658
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7458		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!

At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...ast	440	704	374	561	352	528
...rt Said	468	748				
...arseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	776	429	649
...Liverpool	606	960	517	793	462	704
...London (overland)						
...Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	651	1135	570	1020	539	929
...London	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 846 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
...City of Glasgow ...	...	Oct. 12	.....	Nov. 7
...Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 10
...City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
...City of Manchester ...	...	Nov. 16	.....	Dec. 5
...Marton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
...City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
...City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909.	1909.	1909 Jan. 5
...Trafford Hall	...	Jan 18	Feb. 16	.....
...City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
...City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
...City of Manchester ...	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
...Chesed Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
...Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
...City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 19th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Tue .20nd Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri. 23rd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Oct, calling for Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,289 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th October, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORRER	3,901	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4288	M. Daboevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,696	P. Badewich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1 908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergnolan	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	29th Oct, 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Suanson House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henrin	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Megnen	26th Nov, "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BERIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rotero Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

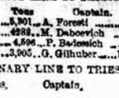
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	8th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Fellier	6th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	24th Oct. 08.
ELYSIA	A. Hale	6,500	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5194	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	14th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R J. Garrick	6969	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6501	A. Hale	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5194	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail tickets across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 790
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of three marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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WHITEFRIARS STREET. LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER." LONDON.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	" 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	" 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allow-d at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000 000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Pekin
Chaoyohung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Marseilles	Tientsin
Hankow	New Chwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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UPRIGHT GRAND

Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. **780.**

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

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Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

Rs. **780.**

Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
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THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Contain the full **LIPP STEEL FRAME** cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many **GRAND PIANOS** of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**

can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,

Rs. **1,500.**

Guaranteed for 5 years, on the Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 138-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

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Sole Agents,
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MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION.

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Dinners-a-la-Carte.
ICES, TEA, COFFEE, BEST WINES AND SPIRITS.

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THE ONLY FOOD FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS
at Rs. 2 per lb.

PEARSE AND Co.,

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements or modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, or modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, premature decay or deficiency of vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that cannot settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or taints of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and cancerous sores, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the glandular gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, impromptu cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Cavendish Square, London W.C., or of Agents for above Medicines. Price 2/9 each Post free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. Bombay.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZARCHIA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BRITISH DUNLOPS

The results of Reliability Trials, in which ordinary cars Tour under ordinary conditions, throw more light on the value of a Tyre from the standpoint of the Touring Motorist than do any other tests. A moment's reflection will convince you that this is so—then think of the overwhelming success of Dunlops in the Irish, Scottish and 2,000 miles R. A. C. Trials.

The Dunlop Detachable Rim can be seen in operation at Bombay Depot.

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS
FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES
BOMBAY, LIPTON BUILDING,
APOLLO STREET.
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NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

WHY not Buy Now? Hundreds of thousands of them have been sold. Thousands to people in your line. If good for them why not good for you? You have letters to write, bills to make, card indexing to do. A good typewriter is of great assistance to a busy man. It relieves his mind and hand from the mere details of business and gives him time to devote to more important matters.

While you are buying you might as well buy the

CHEAPEST.

The **BEST** is the
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BOMBAY BRANCH,

75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma,
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

FOR POONA, 13TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1908. NURSERY CONSOLATION PLATE, about 5 furlongs. All left in.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Mechanical Engineering Department, able to assist in the conduct of Elementary Machine Drawing. Applied Mechanics and Steam Lectures and Superintend Students, at practice in the Workshop. Pay Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 100, with an allowance of Rs. 20 per month and free quarters, as Superintendent of Dormitories.

Applications should reach the office of the Undersigned not later than the 30th of November, 1908.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute

NOTICE.
No. 6292.

SEALED TENDERS, for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for one year, from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., gunfire, on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Tons. (probable requirement.)
Akyab	2,000
Bombay	17,000
Calcutta	16,000
Colombo	500
Karachi	2,000
Madras	500
Rangoon	9,000

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 6th October, 1908.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1908.

COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD MOTOR MAIL SERVICES.

POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS:—Under arrangement with the Post-Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express having limited Passenger accommodation, will be RUN DAILY, from the 20th October, 1908, until further notice. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 22 hours 30 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 3 hours, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 50 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay sleeping [illegible] at 23 hours 50 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by these Trains in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the Cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.
MADRAS, 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES [illegible].

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent at his office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. on 28th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, for the year 1909, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for the delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
Do. 2 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Ajmer delivery.
Do. 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. 4 Do. for Ajmer, Parel delivery.
Do. 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
Do. 6 Do. Ajmer delivery.
Do. 7 Leather goods, do.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany all or any of the 7 tenders without which no tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3 1-2 per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. McCAULIS,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1908.

THE CIVILIZED World need not be told of the innumerable advantages of TURKISH BATHS. Shampoo by Punjabee Specialist.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARNING FOR BHANDOOP PROPERTY.

PUBLIC are WARNED against BUYING the MATERIALS of the BUNGALOW, at Bhapdoop, in Salsette, offered for Sale by Public Auction, by Tatia Saheb Holkar of Indore, on the 5th November, 1908, in "Bombay Samachar," of the 30th September, 1908, as he is not owner of the said Building nor of the said Bhandoop estate.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA, alias ASHBURNER.
17TH OCTOBER, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1908, for constructing CHAPLAIN'S QUARTERS, at Colaba. Value of the work will be about Rs. 30,461. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, reserves the right to reject all or any tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any tender.

E. M. FROES, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1908.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1908, for the construction of SHOPS, in the A. C. Markets.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will be made from the bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad interim Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum equal to Rs. 6 per Share is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1908, and is payable on and after the 17th day of October, 1908, at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st day of October 1908, on presentation of Share-certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th October 1908, both days inclusive.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st October, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MANUEL FRANCIS PINTO, late Engine Driver, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Butlam, Portuguese.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JARDINE, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, Castle Rock, European.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA D'ALMEIDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.

JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JOHN EMANUEL FRANKLIN, late Carriage Examiner, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mhow, Eurasian.

EDWARD HORLEY alias BANVARD, late Bookmaker, Bombay, European.

EMILY BEDELIA HORLEY alias BANVARD, widow of Mr. Edward Horley alias Banvard, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

JOHN WASHINGTON CHARTERS COTTING, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, European.

CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late Marine Biological Surveyor, Bombay, European.

MOGUL ABDOOL HAJI ALIF, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

DRUCILLA HELEN SUSSEX, a minor late of Lucknow, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of LILBAI alias BACHUBAI, widow of HARIDAS GOVINDJI late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo, unemployed, deceased.

RATANBAI widow of CHATURBHUJ GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vadnagadi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

L. NARANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of October, 1908.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & OHROTEBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections separately for the year ending 31st December, 1909, are invited and will be received up to 4 P. M., on the 17th November 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager, Madras, and from the District Traffic Superintendents, Bangalore, Gadag, Guntakal and Belgaum, and from the Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, on payment of annas eight per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let, are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. The samples of Clothing for Broad and Metre Gauge Sections can be seen at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Madras, and samples for the Metre Gauge Section can also be seen at the District Traffic Superintendent's Offices, at Bangalore, Gadag, Guntakal and Belgaum, and at the Deputy Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, also at the Office of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Madras Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, in sealed covers superscribed. Tenders for Clothing Contract for Broad or Metre Gauge Section, as the case may be, for the year 1909.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rayapuram, on the 18th November, 1908, at 12 Noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Post Box No. 55,
Madras, N. E.
13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 401 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
3 PERFORMANCES DAILY. 3
Unique Animated Entertainment
OUR NAVY and OUR ARMY
ALSO
MISS BLANCHE VAUDON,
who will introduce NEW DANCES this week.
1st Performance to-night 7 P.M. to 8 P.M.
2nd " " 8-30 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.
3rd " " 10 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
SPECIAL PRICES.
Stalls, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1. Third Chairs, As. 8.
Back seats, As. 4.

SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR SCHOOLS,
THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17th, at 5 P.M.
THREE PERFORMANCES, SUNDAY,
October 18th at 5 P.M., 7-30 P.M. and 9-30 P.M.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE
Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
ELLIS OPERA CO.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, OCT. 19TH.
MONDAY, 19th Oct.—THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.
TUESDAY, 20th Oct.—LA PONPU.
WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.—THE BLUE MOON.
THURSDAY, 22nd Oct.—BELLE OF MAYFAIR.
FRIDAY, 23rd Oct.—WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUM.
SATURDAY, 24th Oct.—GAY PARISIENNE.
SATURDAY, MATINEE.—LA PONPU. (By request.)
Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 40.
Plans now Open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Obeowkhata, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
"If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Important Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LL. AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A GENTLEMAN and his Sister having a flat facing the Sea, on Colaba Reclamation, will be glad to hear of a MARRIED COUPLE and BACHELOR of good social position to share with them. Apply Box No. 360, Care of this Paper.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 854, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—VACANCIES EXIST for a few good COMPOSITORS, in the Government Press, Allahabad. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckl No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick, All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Commences on Monday, 12th inst., for EIGHT DAYS only, at CALLIAN MOTOR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and Ash Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 1, Green Street, Fort.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,950. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHILLIPS & Co. have just unpacked large assortments of CAKES and SWALLOW and ANNET'S BISCUITS and CAKES. Inspection invited at our Fort Establishment. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and comfort of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oak's Building (Top Floor), Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTONS SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable sets, 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the with two Bedrooms Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each arrangements, Rs. and Bathrooms, with Improved Sanitary giving full details at once to Box No. 392, care of this Paper, accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to spak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. "Bombay Gazette" Office, personally with testimonials, to the noon.

WANTED at ONCE Situation—Apoby Bein a good HEALTHY a FLAT, with 3 Bedrooms and Colaba Reclamations, Sanitary arrangements and lights at throoms, with improved care of this Paper. as. Reply to Box No. 393.

"WEEKLY BUDGET." Summary of the Week's News, published on Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage. day Evening.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS Which we offer for nought to All at their own choice! VAIDYA SHASTRI, AMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.
Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
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UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
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Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.
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Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.
TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Hearjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewtal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL MOTOR BOATS
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. M. The Ameer,
Saif Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad.
The Jaghirdar of Arni, etc.
Lengths 16 to 22 feet, and 3½ to 20 h.p.
Speeds 7½ to 16 Miles.
Seating Capacity 7 to 10 Persons.
PRICES, Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 4,500.
Complete with all Accessories.
Illustrated Sheet in Colors with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
Inspection Invited.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's act

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Melbourne, 2,394 tons Captain R. H. Stafford arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

THE B and. P. S. N, Co's. steamer Hoseinee 893 tons Captain G. G. Jourdan arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo 53 cases opium 140 horses and 37 deck passengers,

THE B, I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhass 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday evening for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhaun 3,759 tons Captain H. Summers will sail to-day for Chittagong with the same botton cargo.

THE F. and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri 2,717 tons, Captain P. Dominico will sail to-day for Hongkong, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers. Messrs K. M. and F. E. Tata and 29 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.
MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter ..... R Navy
In the Stream.
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ..Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence .. ..Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Oct. 16.

Anglenarden ...2345 Galloways .....E Latham & Co
Arcadia.....3518 Hayward .....Aden.....P & O Co
Adova.....2271 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaseburn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2241 .....Young.....T M & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Gerd.....750 Andreasen Bangkok...F F Cambell & Co
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis .....The Bombay Co
Inchbonva.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Irismere.....2335 Soeberg .....W & A G & Co
Killin .....2257 Wilson ... W & A Graham & Co
Kirley Bank ...2032 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templar...4501 Gillilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....3413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Lady Gordon...816 Buster .....W M & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Fry.....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Naseri.....911 Le Mière ...P Gulf...R & P S N Co
Nairung .....2862 Thomson ...Nairung ..T Morrison & Co
Nowshera .....1061 Ramage.....P. Gulf M M & Co
Oceana .....3587 Shanzbal .....P & O Co
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasim .....2751 Featherston.....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2751 Featherston.....Shah S N Co
Salveig.....2362 Tronies .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830 Campbell .....K N & Co
Strathgarry.....2340 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Vauxhall .....2346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2576 Brickham .....Bombay Co
Okhla.....3436 Reddock ... ...N F .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 16.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Chittagong		17-10	F M & Co
					Summers
C&R Shah Ameer	1921	Harrison			Jeddah ...24-10
					Shah S N Co of India
D&E Fazilka	2698	Williams	Calcutta.	17-10	M M & Co
F Canara	3889	Wilson	...Antwerp...	1-11	M M & Co
H Firoze	2005	Watson	..Jeddah...	19-10	B & P S N Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	..Jeddah...	24-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadri	329	Fakeera	...Repairing		B o S N Co Ld
M Shah Allum	1918	Davison	...Jedah	17-10	E Tajbhoy
N Ubenfels	3568	Franzms	...Bremen	23-10	W & A Graham & Co
P Ras Dara	2495	McCamridge	...Newport	21-10	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kanzler	1864	Michelsen	..Z'bar...	23-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton.	L'pool. 24-10 W & A G & Co
5	Mimosa	2197	Bone	Calcutta 20-10 K N & Co
7	Shah Nasir	2555	Bevill	M'tius 20-10 E Tajbhoy
12	Persia	4193	Haughton	London 21-10 P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	2092	..Kobe...	21-10 ..N Y Kaisha
16	Alavi	2321	Hill	...Jeddah... 20-10 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed .....N F Bo S N Co Ld
30 Ton Crane
Hoseinee 994 Jourden Mauritius ...26-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Melbourne s	Stafford	Barry, Sept 17
	Hoseinee s	Jourdan	Busreh, Oct 2
	Arcadia s	Hayward.....	Aden, Oct 12

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Dongola (Tept) ...	Dowell	Southampton
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Colquhoun, Summer, for Chittagong.
" Capri, Dominico, for Hongkong, &c.

The steamer Hoseinee, for Mauritius, &c, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names	From
13	Kohinur	W C Bird	Chittagong
	Lindula	E G Davis	Rangoon
	Satara	J M Tyuell	Singapore
	Clan Macpherson	S Beer	Coconads
	Den of Airlie	J Cumming	Madras
	Norfolk	D Buckley	Bombay
	Statesman	Thomson	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Aden on the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Chint, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—8 bales wool, S Ganbhirmal ; 25 bales wool, N Goculdass ; 15 bales wool, M Oomersey ; 65 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 32 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—162 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 126 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 999 cwts myrabollams, A Virrijlal.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—180 bales cotton, Bomanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—70 bales cotton, 53 bales wool, M B Kaisha ; 2,200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co : 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—18TH OCTOBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns—433, 425, 172.
3-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.
Anthem—"God so loved the World"—Stainer.
Hymns—266, 437.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S. H. Kearsey.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Reynell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Reynell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5 15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sunday.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Litany.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. O. W. E. Grant.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 260, 319, 224.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 155, 438, 391.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 419, 222, 29.

WEEK DAYS.
8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—67.
Hymns—377, 232, 352.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—339, 144, 207.
Psalm—145.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
There will be no morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Indo-British Institution.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon-Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	a.m.	...	nil.
Teheran ...	16	12	10 p.m.	1	18
Suez	16	2	25 p.m.	0	31

NOTICE.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Batoum (15-10-08).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

HOVSTED—Sept, 20, at Kennanmore. Ballybrack, county Dublin, the wife of Capt. Heysted. R. E. of a son.
NICHOLSON—Sept. 24, at North Lodge, Bletchingley, Surrey, to Capt and Mrs. Colin Nicholson. of a son.
WAIT—Sept, 19, at Hongkong, the wife of Capt. Godfrey Wait, R. E. of a son.
HOTHAM—Sept, 26, at Tixover Hall, Stamford, the wife of Capt. H. E. Hotham of a daughter.
MEYNELL—Sept, 24, at 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, Lady Dorothy Meynell, of a daughter.
YATES—Sept 23, at Les Granges de Beauvoir, Guernsey, the wife of Lieut. C. McG. Yates, Royal Garrison Art, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—CRAIG—Sept. 18, at St. George's, Hanover Square, G. Fitz Roy C. Clarke, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, son of the late Lieut.-Col. R. Clarke, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, to Jean, daughter of Mrs. Craig.
COLYEAR WALKER—BARTON GARDNER—Sept. 22, at S.S. Philip's and James's Church, Cheltenham, Arthur Colyear Walker, son of the late Col. T. Nicholls Walker, Indian Staff Corps, and Dorothea Katharine, daughter of the late Major Edward Barton Gardner, Indian Medical Service.
HORLEY—MARTIN—Sept. 23, at Christ Church, Forest Hill, Basil, son of William L. Horley, of Stanboroughs, Woking, to Helen Mary, daughter of the late George Edward Martin, captain Madras Native Inf., Madras Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late Sir Charles S. Kirkpatrick, Bart.
WALLINGER—BENN—Sept. 22, at the Parish Church, Dawlish, Capt. E. A. Wallinger, R. F. A., to Irene, daughter of Mr. Harrison Benn.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 23, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin T. Gaskin Anderson, of Tushielaw, Selkirkshire, aged 67.
BAKER—Sept. 25, at Adelaide, South Australia, Edith, wife of Sir Richard Baker, K.C.M.G., K.C.
BURGESS—Sept. 23, at Eastbourne, Major Ardwick Burgess, of Headon House, Headon, S. W.
CORNEWALL—Sept. 25, at Moccas Court, Hereford, the Rev. Sir George H. Cornewall, fifth baronet, aged 75.
GAMBLE—Sept. 24, at Windlehurst, St, Helens, Sir J. Christoper Gamble, Bart., aged 60.
THOMPSON—Sept. 25, at Margaret's Bay, Dover, Lieut.-Col. Robert Roland Thompson, aged 48.
WEMYSS-SMITH—On Sept. 26th, Emily Frances Wemyss-Smith, widow of the late Colonel Wemyss-Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 78.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

TUCKER—October 15, at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, the wife of Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., of a son.

DEATH.

BHEDWAR—October 12, at Grant Road, Bombay, Bai Dinbai, widow of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Palonjee Bhedwar, of Poona, aged 63 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 4-53m., 4-24a.; Low water, 11-46m., 10-18a.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, 12, Hummum Street, 3-30 p. m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre : Our Army and our Navy, 9-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m.; High water, 5-47m., 6-37a. Low water, 6-28m., 1-37a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, October 19.—Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m. Bandmann Theatre ; The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Bombay High Court, October vacation begins. Sun rises, 6h-34m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 1-8m., 8-13a. Low watar, 0-19m., 2-24a.
Tuesday, October 20.—Bandmann's Theatre : The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water, 8-50m., 9-2a.; Low water, 1-41m., 2-58a.
Wednesday, October 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 13m.; High water 9-24m., 9-10a ; Low water, 2-35m., 3-27a.
Thursday, October 22.—Bombay Gymkhana annual Mounted Sports. Bandmann's Theatre : the Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 9-52m., 10-13a.; Low water, 3-19m. 3-55a.
Friday, October 23.—Bandmann's Theatre: The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-18m., 10-43a.; Low water, 3-57m., 4-23a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., will expound "Plato's Republic."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. "Umta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant. A supplemental Mail closes at 7-30 p.m. on the 20th idem.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Pigott and Officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday, the 18th instant, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.—The annual feast of the Patroness of the above Society well be celebrated to-morrow at the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) by a Solemn High Mass followed by Procession and Benediction. A Fancy Bazaar got up by the ladies will be opened near the Church in aid of the poor of the above Society, the success of which depends entirely upon support and liberality of the public

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Any donations or presents towards the said Bazaar well be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Fancy Bazaar Committee.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

Ceremonial March...South Australia.....Wright
Overture .....French Comedy.....Ke'er Bela
Selection .....Princess Amasis.....Faraday
Valse .....Autograph .....Strauss
Selection.....Haddon Hall .....Sullivan
Flower Gavotte .....Hearts & Flowers...Tobani
Selection .....Rip Van Winkle ...Planquetti

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. E. Mead, and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. :—

March .....Under the Double Eagle...Wagner
Overture .....The Eclipse .....Williams
American Sketch .....Way down to Tennessee...Knowles
Selection .....The Toreador .....Caryll
Valse.....Blumen.....Steinmann
The Oriental Patrol .....Kaps
Galop .....The War .....Malfggiani

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to read in your issue of the 14th instant, the earnest and encouraging sympathy of men like Mr. A. H. Lashkari in the matter of the elevation of the depressed classes. I am inclined to be grandiloquent over the matter, but it is rather unfortunate that I am not able to write to you at such length as about sympathy, justice, emancipation and what not, "now" when the occasion comes with a bit of antipathy towards these very people, which is hard to explain and which they have yet to learn to overcome. During the last 'Ganpati' celebrations the Mahars and Mangs and such other classes of Kolhapur held a meeting when high State officials and other ladies and gentlemen were invited. Most of them accepted the invitation and mixed freely in the unique assemblage. Now, in ordinary Hindu life, the touch of a Mahar means pollution. It is unholy and must be washed out. However, it was pleasant to note that almost all among the visitors were above such a view. But fancy, Sir, my surprise at finding just those who rush their sympathy and opinions in print rush home from the meeting, and before anything else, take a purification bath and change clothes—the usual procedure of purification and atonement adopted by anti-low castes, high castes, for obtaining freedom from pollution and forgiveness of the sin of having touched a Mahar ! The matter leaked out and was commented upon in some Marathi journals. Here, Sir, is a sort of sympathy which I cannot very well understand and appreciate. Will any of your kind readers please enlighten me ?—Your &c,

N. M.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN THE PRESIDENCY.

College for Ahmedabad.

The following correspondence is published :—

Shahpur House, Ahmedabad, October 8.

To His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., etc., etc., Ganeshkhind.

Your Excellency,—As a Central Science Institute is to be created in Bombay, I now request Your Excellency to allow me to modify my proposal made in my letter of March 16th, 1908, and to place at Your Excellency's disposal rupees four lakhs in 3½ per cent. Government Securities to be applied by Your Excellency as Your Excellency may deem best towards the development of Science at Ahmedabad in connection, if possible, with the proposed Central Institute at Bombay. The Institution at Ahmedabad I wish to be named after my father, Mr. Madhowlal Runchoolalji. I beg to remain, Yours respectfully and sincerely,

CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL.

October 10.

Dear Mr. Chinubhai,—I thank you warmly for your most generous offer, to enable a branch Institute for the teaching of Science to be established at Ahmedabad.

Your fellow-citizens will, I am sure, receive with enthusiasm this fresh instance of your fine public spirit, and I am certain that it will be a source of the greatest satisfaction to you to feel that you have enabled sound science teaching to be given in the important capital of Gujarat.

The response to my appeal for means to develop Science teaching in the Presidency is far more generous than I dared to hope, and the splendid benefactions, amounting to eighteen lakhs, prove alike the large hearted patroitism of the givers and their recognition of one of our greatest educational needs.—With sleep gratitude,

Believe me, Yours very truly.

G. S. CLARKE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SUIT BY THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by the Yokohama Specie Bank against Ratanbai and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the third defendant, Ismail Kadurbhoy, may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs ; that in default of payment, the Duncan Road property, which had been mortgaged, may be sold and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the debt ; and that it may be declared that the proceedings in Suit 399 of 1906 were not binding on the plaintiffs that the third defendant, as the ostensible owner of the property, had mortgaged the whole of the property validly to the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co., and that the mortgage created by third defendant was valid to the extent of his own interest, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. R. Tarachand, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the first and second defendants. The other defendants did not appear.

The plaintiffs stated that one Munsukhlal Lallubhoy was indebted to the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co. in the sum of Rs. 50,000. The third defendant, Ismail Kadurbhoy, was indebted to Mansukhlal for a like amount. Ismail Kadurbhoy had agreed to purchase from one Abdulla Karimbhoy the property situated in Duncan Road; and as the third defendant was in need of money in order to complete the purchase, it was agreed that R. S. N. Talati and Co. should lend him Rs 6,500, and Manshukhlal should cause Ismail Kadurbhoy to deposit with the firm of Talati and Co. the deed of conveyance of the property as security for the whole sum of Rs. 50,000. The sum of Rs 6,500 was paid by Talati and Co. to Mansukhlal, who handed the same to the third defendant, and the conveyance in respect of the property was signed on the day the money was paid. In March 1906, Mansukhlal, on behalf of the third defendant, deposited the conveyance with Talati and Co. as an equitable mortgage for the whole amount due by the third defendant to Mansukhlal, and by the latter to Talati and Co. In July 1906, it was agreed between the third defendant and Mansukhlal that Talati and Co. should give the third defendant one year's time for repayment of Rs. 50,000 on his executing a legal mortgage. Before the mortgage could be executed, the first two defendants filed a suit in the High Court against Ismail Kadurbhoy to have it declared that they were the real owners of the property in Duncan Road, and that the third defendant was not the owner thereof. On the 14th July 1906, the third defendant executed in favour of Talati and Co., the mortgage of the property. In November 1906, Talati and Co. deposited with the plaintiffs the mortgage deed as security for a large sum of money, and later on executed an assignment of the property to the plaintiffs. In April 1907, the firm of Talati and Co. became insolvent. By a letter of 3rd July 1907, the plaintiffs for the first time heard of the suit filed by the first two defendants. Plaintiffs [illegible] to Talati and Co., the third defendant was the ostensible owner of the Duncan Road property, and the firm of Talati and Co. had no notice that any other person had interest in the property. They submitted that the mortgage in favour of Talati and Co. was binding on the property and on the interest of the first two defendants. Plaintiffs also charged that the third defendant, having mortgaged the property, colluded thereafter with the first two defendants and allowed an exparte decree to be passed against him, though he had a good defence to the suit.

The first two defendants, in their written statement, said that the third defendant's name was Mahomed Ismail Moonshi. They denied that he was in or prior to July 1906 the real or ostensible owner of the property in question. He was a broker on a small scale in tea, and had passed through the Insolvency Court about the time referred to. They filed a suit against him, but were unable to serve the summons upon him until 3rd August 1906. Defendants were unaware as to when the document annexed to the plaint was executed. They were unaware as to when the plaintiffs came to know of the High Court suit, and the allegation as to the third defendant allowing on exparte decree to be passed against him was misleading, Defendants denied that, at the time of the mortgage, the third defendant was the ostensible owner of the property, and they did not admit that, at that date, Talati and Co., had no notice that any other person had an interest in the property. They charged the firm of Talati and Co. that at that date they were aware that the defendants were the only persons interested in the property. They denied that the mortgage was binding on the property or the interests of these defendants. The mortgage was executed during the active prosecution of the High Court suit in which the right to the property was specifically in question. They submitted that the alleged mortgage did not in any way affect their right to the property. The third defendant did not defend the suit, because to know that he had no defence to it. They denied that the firm of Talati and Co. ever applied to be made parties to the suit, and those defendants did not know of the assignment until long after the decree had been passed in their favour.

The hearing was proceeded with.

APPEAL IN A SEDITION CASE.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard an application for an appeal made on behalf of Balwant Shankar Limbaye, editor and publisher of the "Swarajia," or the Home Ruler, of Sholapur. Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused. Mr. K. H. Kelkar also applied for the admission of the appeal of Sayanna Narsu, at whose press the paper was printed.

Limbaye was convicted of creating disaffection against Government by publishing two articles in his issues of 16th May and 30th May, and of promoting hostility between classes, and sentenced by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, under Sections 124A. and 153 A. of the Indian Penal Code, respectively, to three years; and six months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively. Sayanna, the printer, was convicted under the same Sections but, in consideration of the fact that his printing press was not utilised merely for the purpose of printing such stuff, her was sentenced, respectively, to nine months', and three months' simple imprisonment under the two Sections, the order in his case being that the sentences should run concurrently.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his remarks, differed from the assessors, the opinion of one of whom he charactsrised as perverse ; he convicted the accused. In giving a summary of the first article of 16th May, he observed that it attempted in the strongest manner to create feelings of disloyalty hatred and contempt, and threatened Government with the spreading of the bomb outrages into an area of wider extent than now unless complete independence was granted. Lawful movements for mere reform were expressly discouraged ; the conduct of the Bengali Babus in throwing bombs and using other violent measures was applauded ; and it was insinuated that by such actions, they had shown that they were beginning to acquire the virtues of the true Khshatrias. The language used was wholly inflammable throughout. This article was headed "Swarajia as a true remedy of checking the bomb-plague."

The second article of 30th May, which had been put in to prove the intention of the accused persons, was entitled "Treason against the King and treason against the people." Among other things, the writer stated in it that the so-called treason against the King was no treason at all ; the law under which the accused were now tried in respect of the offence was monstrous, This article, said Mr Vernon, was a lengthy vilification of the King and the Government ; the violence of the language was excessive throughout. The only argument urged in mitigation was that the paper had only been running for about a year. Hence the convictions and sentences.

Their Lordships admitted both the appeals, and allowed the accused's Marathi written statement to be translated into English. They refused to let out the accused on bail, pending the decision of the appeal.

SUIT FOR ACCOUNTS.

Talukdari Villages.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Talukdar Bulakhibhai Punjaji of Ahmedabad sued the original defendant and appellant, Shah Harjivan Hakamchand, for accounts being taken of the management of certain Talukdari villages. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. S. Rao. The allegation of the plaintiff was that he owned a four-anna share in the Talukdari village of Hadamtala and an eight-anna share in the village of Khokarnes and that the management of these shares was entrusted to the defendant, who collected the produce and met the necessary expenses. Though called upon to render an account of this management and to restore papers and documents, defendant had failed to do so. Plaintiff, therefore, prayed that an account may be taken from the defendant who may be ordered to pay what is due to the plaintiff, and to deliver up at the same time all papers and documents and books of account. Defendant, on the other hand, contended that the claim was false and that he was never appointed agent by the plaintiff.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka, who ordered plaintiff to pay Rs. 181. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad ordered that plaintiff's suit be dismissed. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, and not clearly show that the case was tried in the Court of first instance on the footing of defendant having been the general agent of the plaintiff. Under these circumstances their Lordships did not see any reasonable ground for differing from the Lower Court. Their Lordships then confirmed the decree of the Lower Court, but without prejudice to the right of the appellant to sue separately for the amounts (Rs. 181 and Rs. 95) found to be due to him on the findings of the Lower Court as also for the items Rs. 2,499, Rs. 618, Rs. 522 and Rs. 101, paid to the Pleader and Mukhtyar.

POLICE COURT

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATION.

The "Hind Swarajya."

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Inspector Sullivan charged one Haridas Karsondas Thakar, under Section 14 of the Printing Presses and Newspapers Act 25 of 1867, with making a false declaration, and one Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra with abetment. Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, defended the first, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the second accused.

The charge against the first accused was that on the 20th June, he made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which he stated that he had started a press called the "Sumati Press" in Jagmohan Buildings, Kalbadevie Road, and that he was the editor, printer and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya," a weekly newspaper. It was alleged by the Prosecution that the statements made by accused No. 1 were false as, on the place being searched, no machine was found there, and as the real editor and publisher was accused No. 2. who had abetted accused No. 1 in making the false declaration. It was also alleged against accused No. 2 that when the place was searched he was found on the premises and in possession of certain letters which he had written as manager of the "Hind Swarajya."

His Worship discharged the second accused, and framed a charge against the first accused under section 14, and adjourned further hearing of the case.

It is maintained in an interesting leaflet on the rubber industry, illustrated by several diagrams, which has been issued by Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, that the fall in the price of raw rubber during the later months of last year may have helped to place the industry on a more stable basis, as had the high level of prices been maintained harm might have been done by the opening of land in a rapid and promiscuous way. with rubber. that it is impossible to forecast It is observed the production of Plantation rubber in the future. The total quantity even approximately that may be looked for when all the rubber now planted has become mature, perhaps 35,000 tons, will give little cause for anxiety on the score of over-production, as seven years hence the world's requirements should amount to over 100,000 tons. Not the least interesting of the diagrams are those showing the annual exports of British-grown Plantation rubber from Ceylon and Malaya, and their expansion in comparison with Brazilian exports.

MANY WEEKS OF PERFECT AGONY
With Eczema on Arm and Legs—Could Scarcely Sleep for Months—Tried Many Treatments Without Result—Did Not Work for 11 Weeks—Relieved in Ten Days and
COMPLETELY CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began with irritation on the legs and right arm which developed into eczema. It became so bad in a few weeks' time that I was in perfect agony. I was prevented from attending work, and, although I was only too pleased to try remedies suggested by my friends, they were all used without any effect. I became pessimistic, especially so considering that I had been through the hands of two doctors, who failed to do any good. One day I decided to make another attempt to get rid of my complaint and purchased a full set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and in ten days I found the irritation disappearing. I would not have believed it possible for any

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MUSEUMS IN INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Sir William Flower, formerly Director of the British Museum, once observed that "a museum depends for its success, not on its building, not on its cases and not on its exhibits, but on its curator." This statement indicates that the entire management of any museum is to be left to the individuality of the expert who has this institution under his control, and no doubt accounts for the diversity of system underlying the organization of these popular places. No two museums are alike either in broad classification or general arrangement; and the visiting public, before it can understand what it has come to study, has to see this through the eye and brain of the particular curator responsible for the collections placed before it. This in itself is not quite fair to those people for whom these institutions have been designed, and for some time there has been a cry for uniformity in the organization of these popular resorts which, as far as India in concerned, has not passed unnoticed.

During last cold weather an important conference was held in Calcutta at which all the Curators of Museums in India, and also many others interested in this work, were present. The results of the labours of the conference are now issued in the from of a report, probably one of the most valuable publications on Indian Museum management which has yet been produced. The resolutions passed by the body of experts are thirty-two in number and cover the whole field of museum work. As the report indicates, the conference had no power to pledge the Governments or institutions represented by the delegates to the expenditure of money, or to the official sanction of its proposals. The majority of its resolutions, therefore, although some deal with matters which can be arranged, directly by the heads of the local and central museums, must be regarded as advice given to the Imperial and Local Governments of India by the conference. One of the most important subjects dealt with, and one that should bring about co-operation between the different curators was that of the systematic exchange of duplicate specimens. It will readily be seen that if this matter is taken up on the lines indicated in the first four resolutions of the report, it will lead not only to the collections in each museum becoming more representative but also to an exchange of ideas between the officers responsible for these institutions, that should do much toward furthering the objects which the conference had in view.

It has been said that museum curators are born not made, but this certainly does not apply to the subordinates who work under them, the training of whom is often a difficult and thankless task. This was discussed by the conference and resulted in resolutions five and six; one of the proposals being that the assistance of the Education Department might be asked in the selection of suitable men for this special branch of work. Six of the resolutions deal with "publications," mainly in the direction of bringing these more into line and aiding generally in their uniformity, wherever this is possible. The vexed question of what to do with "types," is answered in resolutions fifteen to eighteen. Briefly, the conference agreed that these unique specimens should be located in Calcutta, drawings or photographs being sent to the institution from which the original example was obtained, a form of exchange that speaks well for the public spirit of those curators who forfeit their "types" for the good of the cause, foregoing the "substance" and being content with the "shadow." A suggestion that should aid considerably in bringing all the museums more into line is summed up in resolution nineteen, which indicates eight headings under which the collections should be broadly arranged. This is a proposal that touches particularly the visiting public and should go far towards simplying the arrangements and classification in our provincial museums.

The preservation of specimens is dealt with in resolution twenty-one, and an important step has been taken by deputing Dr. Annandale and Mr Burhill to conduct systematic experiments in connection with this special branch of museum work. The pests, large and small, against which curators have to contend are numerous, and apart from those there is the ever present deposit of fine dust for which many parts of India have an unenviable notoriety. The refining and educating effect that museums are felt to have on the community is indicated in resolution twenty-three wherein the conference express the opinion that it is desirable that in every province or State there should be one Government or State museum. Among other advantages these institutions are much visited by the lower orders, and the fact that they are thrown open for the edification of all classes appeals to these people more than a little. They realize that the authorities are endeavouring to do all in their power to interest and improve the masses, and faith and confidence in their administration must necessarily be the result. Before closing the conference it was moved that these meetings should be held triennially and that a standing committee should be formed to transact any business that might occur in the interim. This standing committee it was resolved should consist of Sir Thomas Holland, who so ably filled the chair during the conference, Mr. F. Thurston and Mr. Percy Brown, together with the Superintendents of the Natural History and Industrial sections of the Indian Museum.

OCTROI.

THE "PIONEER":—Sir John Hewett is an administrator who is not guided by fixed ideas. As the first Member for Commerce and Industry he displayed a readiness to hear all sides of a question which quickly won for him the confidence of the commercial community; and as Lieutenant-Governor he has lost none of his former zeal for testing thoroughly the industrial machinery of the country. It was not to be expected that the grave inconveniences of the octroi system should long escape his attention, or that when once the matter came under his notice he would hesitate to conduct the investigation by aid of the dry light of reason alone. The octroi system was established in Upper India soon after the Mutiny. Its founders plumed themselves on the discovery of a form of taxation which they fondly imagined was eminently suited to the needs of the country, and their successors, conscious though they were of the many drawbacks of the system, and not forgetful of certain economic truths they had learnt in the schools, were content to repeat the parrot-cry that direct taxation was quite impossible in India. The years have come and gone; direct taxation has crept into municipal finance; and countless orders have ben issued by the Supreme and Local Governments for the control of octroi. The system, however, has survived, and its survival if nothing else is a tribute at least to British conservatism. The position so for as the United Provinces are concerned is very clearly set forth in a resolution just issued from Naini Tal. From this it appears that Sir James Digges La Touche was the first Lieutenant-Governor to look forward without apprehension to the abolition of octroi. "The time," he wrote to the Government of India, "is not yet near when octroi can be wholly replaced in our municipalities by direct taxation; but a steady advance in that direction being made." The resolution referred to cites certain figure to show the changes that have gradually taken place in municipal finance. In 1870-1 the net octroi income of the towns of the then North-Western Provinces was Rs. 10,40,626; other taxes brought in Rs. 1,72,539; the total income was Rs. 16,54,611. Octroi duties thus brought in 86 per cent. of the taxation income and 63 per cent. of the whole income. In 1890-1 for the combined province the figures were respectively Rs.20,08,955, Rs.3,85,171 and (excluding loans) Rs, 32,26,959; the percentages were 87 and 62. In 1906-7 octroi was lievd in 76 municipalities; the net octroi income was Rs. 34,16,433; other taxes brought in Rs, 13,51,154; the total income (excluding receipts of an extraordinary nature and loans) was Rs. 66,32,832. Thus the octroi receipt was only 72 per cent. of the taxation levied and only 51 per cent of the total income. The inference drawn is that the octroi income "appears to be comparatively less important to the towns than it was 16 years ago, though its productiveness is much greater now than then." That with all the tinkering that has been going on with the system the scope for reform is still great is proved by an examination of the figures for refunds alone. The gross receipts from octroi in the United Provinces 1906-7 were Rs. 42,80,633; Rs. 8,64,200 of this amount were refunded and the collection of the duties cost the boards Rs. 3,18,526. The refunds again on certain commodities all over the provinces were very large. Of grain 26,628,253 maunds were taxed on entry; 6,947,262 maunds received refunds on exports. Of refined sugar 611,081 maunds out of 1,416,660 maunds imported had refunds paid on them; of unrefined sugar 561,844 maunds out of 1,667,490; of "ghi" 59,024 maunds out of 340,513; of oil 81,367 maunds out of 264,447; of tobacco 101,849 maunds out of 393,070; of cloth Rs. 67,32,197 worth out of Rs. 3,12,50,558; of metals Rs. 21,38,155 out of Rs. 83,46,462. After considering also the nature of the schedules Sir John Hewett is forced to the conclusion that "the hindrance to business which the system involves is incalculable; the trouble and expense to the corporations themselves are a patent abuse. The figures indeed suggest the question whether the total abolition of octroi is not possible, and in view of the experience of other provinces, where octroi is unknown, the question is one which cannot without careful examination be answered in the negative. And even if the total abolition of octroi be deemed impracticable it is clear that in many particulars of importance the existing arrangements stand urgently in need of reform." A Committee accordingly has been appointed to go into the question. This Committee will consist of Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. A. D. Pickford, Lala Moti Chand and M. Asghar Ali Khan. It is heped also that an officer will be nominated to represent the railway interest. The Committee will have its headquarters at Cawnpore, but will visit such parts of the provinces as it may consider necessary,

OUTRAGES ON EUROPEANS.

THE "STATESMAN":—A Simla correspondent writes to us:—"One of the first results of the tragedy which recently took place here, whereby a European girl lost her life, has been a remarkable activity in the gun trade. Small arms of every kind are in great demand not only in Simla, but apparently in the Presidency cities also judging by the fact that the supply of revolvers and of the weapons generally appropriated to personal defence has run out Pistols are not to be had in Simla and Bombay and Calcutta seem to have been denuded to meet demands near home which have doubtless been stimulated not only by the Jutogh affair but by the lamentable "murder of another English girl which occurred only the other day in a railway train." The recrudescence of lawlessness is thus being met by the determination of the classes who are or who think themselves threatened, to arm themselves so as to be in a position to encounter force by force. Sociologically it is melancholy to chronicle the arming of one class against another. From the point of view, however, of the coming race, there is no reason why English women, who have successfully invaded most of the realms of sport which in the early and mid-Victorian days were supposed to be the peculiar demesne of men, should not aspire to skill in arms. For many centuries in Europe proficiency in the use of weapons of offence and defence was accounted, with horsemanship, the manliest of all manly exercises. The fine manners of the French gentleman, the politeness of the Highlander, were directly connected with the knowledge that the persons with whom he came in contact wore arms and knew how to use them equally well with himself; while it has often been urged that the decay of manners which is so painfully apparent in the Scotland of to-day is directly traceable to the genaral disarmament which followed the rising of 1745. Apart, however, from the graces and courtesies of life, there is cause for real satisfaction in the fact that the modren English-woman is training herself to pull a trigger without shutting her eyes and averting her head. We have no particular admiration for the "pretty horse-breaker" of a past generation or for her modern counterpart who in India or Africa prides herself on her bag of big game. But there is a golden mean between the lady who can defend herself when attacked, and the Amazon who shoots the Kanara forest alone and on foot. Girls should unquestionably be trained to the use of firearms, not only in this country but elsewhere, just as they are taught to swim—in order to guard their lives. Nothing would so surely deter the lawless ruffian from violence as the knowledge that his intended victim was in all probability possessed of a revolver and accustumed to its use. It was the arming of the London police with repeating weapons, not very long ago, that brought about a remarkable change in the manners and customs of the metropolitan burglar. The midnight housebreaker gave up the facile habit of shooting at sight when he found that his adversary had something better than a truncheon to reply with. The prevention of attack—whether in the house, the jungle, or the railway train—is the object which may likely enough be gained if the use of firearms becomes general among those who have honour, property, or life to lose. It is, of course, as we have said, unfortunate that the forces of disorder should have so outturn bounds as to give the shooting gallery a serious purpose. But, as was wittily said of the proposal to abolish capital punishment—"Que messieurs les assassins commencent!"

HOME EVIDENCE.

Another Bombay doctor tells us his opinion, thus adding one more piece of home evidence to the score or more that are regularly appearing in these columns.

That we can test the truth of home evidence such as this, makes it far more valuable than testimony which comes from those living thousands of miles away. Bombay people want Bombay evidence, and no better can be asked for than that of Dr. Abdul Razak, House Surgeon, Northcote Police Hospital, who requires no introduction to the Bombay public as a successful physician:—He says, I have used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and have had good results from them in cases of Kidney troubles.

Backache is a sign that the kindneys are weak or diseased, and at such times more work is forced upon them than they can perform, causing headache, tired feeling, irritability, nervousness, etc., and if neglected dropsy, rheumatism, urinary troubles and other dangerous illness follow. The Pills are a specific for all kidney and bladder affections for old or young and leave no after-ill effects.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE HYDERABAD FLOOD.

Theories Propounded.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 12.

THAT thousands of people have died in Hyderabad has already been graphically described; but the question is—Was there an apparent cause for this unprecedented rise of the waters of the Moosi? My theoretical answer is an affirmative, and I must ask my readers to bear with me for a corroborative illustration.

Nearly four centuries ago, the present City-fort was built; and during that period, tradition and even history tell us that when the river was in flood it touched the spot which is now known as Ghulzar House, situated in the centre of the City, within the area of the "Char Kaman" or Four Arches spanning the four roads that approach the "Char Minar," which is regarded as the centre of the City. That being so, it is conceivable that much of the bed of the Moosi had been reclaimed when the ramparts and parapet-wall of the fort were being erected, possibly for strategical purposes: the inference therefore is that excavations for widening the bed to its natural limitations, or nearly so, were made on the northern bank, and that the earth thus obtained was removed and piled up on the southern bank to complete the scheme of reclamation, hence arose the villages (from the Purana Pool Gate to the Baradari, opposite the Salar Jung Palace), bordering the southern bank, which are known as Hoosani Alum, Myboob Mundi, Ghasi Meah Bazaar, Amin Bagh, and Mooneergunj. Subsequent to the building of the fort, a bridge—the Purana Pool—was thrown across the Moosi on the north-western side of the City, which has truly braved the battle and the breeze, and has outlived its infant rivals—it was built nearly three and a half centuries ago. These details must be kept in mind to connect the conclusion that follows; but before that is reached two other links require elucidation.

During the close of the last century, Nawab Muslim Jung Laik-ud-Dowlah offered a substantial sum of money to the Nizam's Government for the construction of a bridge across the Moosi, between the Purana Pool and the Nava Pool or Afzulgunj Bridge—to be named after him—to facilitate ingress and egress to and from Begum Bazaar and the Karwan to the City. The Nava Pool was built in 1860 during the Nizamate of Afzul-ud-Dowlah, father of the present Nizam, His Highness Mir Mahboob Ali, Khan Bahadur. The Government and its doyens in the P. W. D. felt captivated by the largesse of the munificent donor and soon the work of construction was visible. Plodding away for about three or four years, the P. W. D. and its contractors were able to raise the superstructure for all manner of traffic, and it fell to the lot of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra to declare the bridge open. That nobleman died a year later, in February, 1902, and it is a notable fact that the monsoon of that year recorded only a scanty rainfall. In 1903, however, the rainfall was abnormal; for from the second week of September to the first week of October the rainfall registered was about 35 inches, and it was then that the rise of the Moosi was witnessed to an unprecedented height, of which the ramparts and parapet-walls of the City were living monuments. Expert opinion gave it that had the Nava Pool Laik-ud-Dowlah Bridge not existed, the obstruction to the current would have been proportionately less, and that consequently there would have been no destruction to life and property—correspondingly small as it was compared with this year's wholesale devastation.

I now come to the second link leading up to the last disastrous flood. Tippoo Khan, a familiar figure on the household establishment of His Highness, obtained permission last year to build a dam across the River Moosi, adjacent to the village of Sangum, which lies between Golconda and Poorana Pool, and by this philanthropic project that individenal not only secured the irrigation of his own estates in the vicinity, but likewise those of others. It was charity not beginning at home in earnest, and the prescience of the professional authorities was unawakened for the nonce by the projector's disinterested intention. It was, however, misplaced charity as the sequel will show. The capacity of the dam for retaining water is calculated to be not less than fifteen feet, and it would be easily discernible by the most elementary pupil in engineering what the result must be when such a stupendous obstacle is offered to the abnormal flow of a river. Needless to say, the obstacle dam caused a rush upwards and on either side by obstructing the tidal flow, and it is not suprising, therefore, that the waters found their pristine descent, devastating first the easier approaches on the southern bank and then the others on the northern bank or that portion skirting the suburbs.

The above may by some be classed as theorising imaginary; but I would insist on the theory that the flood in 1903 was due to the impeding influence of the Laik-ud-Dowlah Bridge, and the monstrous disaster of September 1908 to the combined influence of that Bridge with Tippoo Khan's dam. This then is my conclusion. I go further and assert that had the dam existed in 1903 and the weather conditions been similar, this awful disaster would have been five years old, and possibly the architectural aspect of the River Moosi would not be what it is now—a heap of desolation bespeaking sad havoc and concomitant agony and distress.

What then is the remedy? That the bridges will have to be rebuilt goes without saying, and houses assuredly will spring up gradually on the devastated areas. In the matter of the remedy, I say there must be no toying with sentiment. The Laik-ud-Dowlah or Muslim Jung Bridge must be dismantled and Tippoo Khan's dam at Sangum demolished immediately. In rebuilding Oliphant and Afzulgunj Bridges, many improvements are of necessity demanded. The bridges should be widened and extended in length by the addition of arches: I would suggest two additional arches for the Oliphant Bridge and three for the Afzulgunj Bridge on the suburban side. The masonry parapets on the bridges should be replaced by lattice-girder parapets, the reason for which is obvious. Permission for the building of houses in proximity to the river banks should be refused without any ado. The bed of the river should be widened by excavations on the suburban bank; and if these improvements are made, in all human probability there will be no more reason to fear a deluge accompanied by wholesale destruction of life and property. In respectfully urging this matter on the attention of His Highness the Nizam, I would also suggest that an expert engineer and architect be imported, to whom the responsible work of rebuilding the bridges should be wholly entrusted.

This afternoon a meeting was held at the Paigah Secretary's office, attended by the principal officials of the late Sir Khurshed Jah's Estate and presided over by Nawab Isthfuddin, Khan Bahadur, who is the present recognised representative. Prior to the meeting, His Excellency wrote an autograph letter to Captain Syed Mahmood, the Paigah Secretary, expressive of his anguish and sorrow at the unprecedented calamity that had befallen the hitherto happy City of Hyderabad, his unbounded sympathy with the afflicted people, and his indescribable grief at the fearful ordeal that is confronting his Sovereign and master the Nizam, whose sorrows during the past fortnight would beggar description. In conclusion, he fervently hoped that his responsible officials would do all they could to alleviate distress, and for his own part he was prepared to give all the moral, practical, and material assistance in his power. He would sacrifice whatever his private purse was worth and would add whatever he could appropriate from the revenues of the Estate. Indeed, if it were in his power, His Excellency would willingly take most of the burden of relief works on his own shoulders, if only to lighten the weight the flood has imposed on his benevolent master and generous Sovereign the Nizam. As I said, the Nawab personally presided over the meeting, and in his opening address he exhorted his officials to adopt speedy and practical measures to effect relief during the present calamitous period. In relating all he knew about the disastrous flood, the young nobleman was visibly affected, which showed his genuine sympathy for suffering humanity and the traditional charitable principles of the Shams-ul-Oomra family. In the public spirit and generosity he has shown, both by word and deed, Nawab Lathfuddin has created for himself a record in the history of good works; and if the worthy example he has set is copied by his brother nobles, much could be done to alleviate the present appalling distress. After the Nawab concluded his address, various suggestions were made, including some excellent propositions by Captain Syed Mahmood, the Paigah Secretary, and Moulvie Kuthbuddin Mahmood Ali, the Assistant Secretary. Finally, it was resolved to form a General Committee composed of Nawab Lathfuddin, Khan Bahadur, as President, and as Members, Captain Syed Mahmood, Rajas Narsingir and Bunsilal, Messrs. Kuthbuddin, Mahmood Ali, Shapurji Edulji Chenoy, Rai Vital Rai, Jamshedji Edulji Chenoy, Hafiz Luthfulla, Mir Munavar Ali, Pharoz Ali, and Vaziruddin. A Sub-Committee was also named, consisting of Messrs. Vital Rai, Hafiz Luthfulla, and Vazhuddin, which terminated the day's proceedings. Before the Nawab left, the Paigah Secretary and his assistants in the English and Persian Branches presented their "nazars" to His Excellency, which he very graciously accepted. This was done as the occasion was the first visit of the Nawab to the Paigah Secretary's office.

FOREIGN VARIETIES OF GROUNDNUTS.

Mr. Keatinge, I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, Poona, sends us the following note:—During the past few years, several varieties of foreign groundnuts have been introduced into the Bombay Presidency and have been largely adopted by the cultivators and are now extensively grown especially in the Satara, Nasik, Belgaum and Sholapur districts. The most successful varieties are African, big Japanese and Spanish. These foreign varieties fetch locally no more than the indigenous varieties, but are worth considerably more to the oil-trade as will be seen from the following valuations made last April by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of a number of samples that were supplied to them by the Bombay Agricultural Department.

	Value per cwt. delivered in Bombay.
Ordinary indigenous Bombay groundnut (unshelled) ...	Rs. 6-4-6
African (unshelled) up to ...	„ 7-6-3
Big Japanese (unshelled) up to ...	„ 7-7-0
Spanish (unshelled) up to ...	„ 7-0-6

This season crop will be ready very shortly and further information as to the localities in which it has been most successful may be obtained from the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 31 per cent. of the total area under the cotton crop in India.

Late Crop (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind—First Report).

Total reported area under late cotton crop is:—

	British Dists. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	765,000	2,437,000
Sind	273,000	2,400

Total 34¼ lakhs acres; 10·6 per cent. under last year and 3 per cent. under decennial average of corresponding forecasts. In Gujarat early crop sown normally in second fornight of June and late crop a month later, but in places young crop rotted by continuous rain and fresh sowings had to be made. Condition fairly good at present. More rain needed especially in North. In Karnatak sowings began in first half of September, later than usual by about a month owing to insufficient rain, and still continue in places. Sown crop good at present. Sowings in Sind commenced normally in beginning of June. Inundation good; crop fair.

Early Crop (Deccan—Second Report).

Total area under early cotton crop 1,307,600 acres in British Districts and 8,000 acres in Native States—total 1,315,600 acres; 18 per cent. below last year and 3 per cent. under average. September rain ample in South and East to improve withering crops but too late to extend sowings. It did not reach North where crops are in want of further rain.

FROM the 3rd to the 9th instant, 7 Europeans, 10 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 395 Hindus, and 74 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 502. The death-rate was 51·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 48·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 26, fevers 167, bowel complaints 60, and other causes 249.

ATHLETES SPORTSMEN AND BRAIN-WORKERS should always keep a box of PROF. JAMES' "ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS" THE GREAT BLOOD MAKER

They enrich and increase the quantity of the blood, make new blood, feed the brain and nerves, sharpen the apetite, strengthen the stomach, nourish the whole system, rebuilt tissue and increase weight, add vigour and strength, and will do more than anything else to fortify your system against the rigors of tropical climate. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. See that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 155, B.G. MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The depression in the Andaman Sea had moved to the westward and appears only of feeble intensity, and has given light rain on the South Burma Coast.

In the rest of the country the weather is dry and skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Humidity is in excess over almost the whole of North-west India, but it is still in defect in the Deccan, Mysore, the East United Provinces and adjacent districts to the East. Temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable on the Burma Coast.

RAINFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The rainfall report for the past week states that the depression which was in the North of the Bay on the 8th, had crossed the Eastern Bengal Coast by the morning of the 9th, and disappeared during the day. It was the cause of nearly general rain and moderate to heavy clouds, in Burma, Assam and the South of Eastern Bengal, but with the disapearance of the depression both the rainfall and clouds had diminished and by the 12th the weather was dry in these areas, excluding Tenasserim, where rain continued to fall until the 13th.

In the rest of the country, apart from a few isolated falls of rain in South India and on the Circars Coast, the weather was dry and skies were generally clear, or only lightly clouded. The week's rainfall has made no important change in the seasonal departures from normal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Sirsa but elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity continues in defect in the north-east and in excess in the Central Punjab but is normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is high except in the Eastern Districts. Nearly all stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal or in excess but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in maximum at Karachi. Winds are west-north-westerly at Karachi, northerly at Jaipur; elsewhere calms prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Cutch and the coast stations of Kathiawar and of Gujarat, but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in West Central India but is generally damper than usual over the rest of the Division. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is normal or in defect in Cutch and Kathiawar and normal or in excess in Gujarat and West Central India. Winds are west-south-westerly to northerly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in parts of the south but are clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the Division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Calms prevail in the Western Districts; in the eastern winds are east-north-easterly to south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Bombay but equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal. Winds are northerly at Bombay and southerly at Mormugao; the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the North Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is generally equal to the average. The air movement is very light, almost all stations reporting calms.

General Remarks.—The important feature in the weather to-day is the increase of cloud in the Konkan and parts of the Bombay Deccan. There has, however, been no precipitation.

Fair weather is likely over the whole reporting area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 16th October was 29·945 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE latest snake story comes from Calcutta and tells of a python which some resident was keeping as a pet, but which broke loose the other day and disappeared. There is considerable apprehension in the city, but anyone who comes across the python, and survives, is requested to lead it back to its disconsolate owner.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated*, and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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BARTON FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Annual Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 16.

On Tuesday last, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., presided at the annual prize-giving at at the Barton Female Training College.

Miss McAfee, the lady Superintendent, gave a short account of the Institution, over which she presides.

The College was first opened in 1886 by Colonel H. L. Nutt and was named after Colonel L. C. Barton, who had been the Political Agent, Rs. 35,000 having been subscribed by the States of Kathiawar to commemorate his memory.

The College opened with five students on the rolls, and now the numbers have increased to 23. The College undertakes to train Native women to be mistresses in the primary schools in this province, and training extends over a period of three years. Out of 23 women attending the College, 20 are Brahmins.

Since the foundation of the College in 1885, 201 students have taken advantage of the training to be obtained therein. A monthly expenditure of Rs. 145, is undergone in scholarships. Students in the first, second and third year's Classes receive Rs. 6, 7, and 8, per mensem. Drawing is also taught and students are sent in for the Bombay School of Art examinations. They are also being taught in the method of teaching Kindergarten and in domestic economy. There is a practising school attached to this College, which consists of an Infant Class and six Standards. The number attending the school is 114.

This is the first prize distribution of the kind in this College. Formerly the prizes distributed to the students were due to the generosity of one of the Chiefs of the Province. The amount expended on prizes for the College to-day was obtained from the balance of the Lang Scholarships Fund, and this new arrangement was due to the kind thought of the College Committee, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., as well as to the other members of the Committee, who desired that Rs. 50 per mensem should be expended annually on prizes for the students of the College.

The students then went through a number of recitations, which were much admired.

After distributing the prizes the Agent addressed the gathering. In the course of his remarks he observed, that the Barton Female Training College "was one of a good many Institutions in Rajkot, which testified to the public spirit of the Chiefs and the States of Kathiawar, and they also testified to the kindly willingness of those Chiefs to commemorate the memory of their friends among the Political Officers. The sum of Rs. 35,000 collected to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Barton, could not have been more excellently expended, than in establishing a Central Institution in Kathiawar like the Female Training College at Rajkot, Where women could be trained in the method of educating their children and any State could indent on the product of the Institution.

"There can be no two opinions as to the importance of the work that is being done in the Barton Female Training College. It is not until women participate in education, that the full benefit is derived. In Australia, the Labour Party is kept within reasonable bounds by the influence of women, and it is owing to their influence that the Labour Party there is as moderate as it is. Until women in India are well educated, they will not be able to exert the same influence on the men, as has been the tendency in Australia. The excellent results of the examination testifies to the skill and patience of Miss McAfee, her predecessors and the staff."

INDIAN POST OFFICES.

A Year's Satisfactory Work.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

The annual Report of Post Offices of India for the year 1207-08 is signed by Mr. W. Maxwell, officiating Director-General, and shows steady and continued growth alike in almost all classes of postal business and in the popular confidence with which this useful department of public business is regarded.

Financially, the department is now being worked at practical equilibrium between charges and expenditure. The total revenues amounted during the year to 273 lakhs and the net nominal result shown is an excess of three lakhs in charges over receipts. Taking into account, however, adjustments necessary in view of certain charges, and changes which have been introduced in the keeping of the accounts, and a surplus is shown of three and a quarter lakhs of rupees, compared with ten and a half lakhs in the similarly adjusted surplus of the previous twelve months; the falling of seven and a quarter lakhs thus arrived at is attributed partly to reductions in the scales of letter and parcels postage introduced on 1st October, 1907, and partly to increased expenditure, mainly under the heading of grain compensation allowance.

The report acknowledges cordially the able assistance given to Mr. Stewart Wilson by all the heads of Circles and officers of the direction in carrying out the numerous important reforms which were introduced during this year, and mentions the following Superintendants and Postmasters for specially good service :— Mr. Lane Ryan, for resource displayed by him during the East Indian Railway strike; Mr. Stopesen, for valuable help rendered to Postmaster General, Burma; Mr. Duncan, for ability in assisting in organising the new Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle; and Messrs. Barker, Murtrie, Buckner and Muthusawmy Pillai, for their efficient work as Postmasters; also N. Iaz Hussain, Investigating Assistant Superintendent, for his successful enquiries in fraud cases. Of the officers who retired during the past year the names of Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Mr. E. C. O'Brien and Rai Sahebram Bahadur are mentioned. The deaths are regretted of the late Mr. J. Owens and Rai Daulatram Bahadur.

NASIK ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Williams on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 17.

In the case against Mr. Williams to-day Bapoo Laxman deposed that he was in a cart. He saw accused's trap. Accused descended and kicked Bhausing twice on the stomach. Bhausigh fell, and accused struck him on the nose and gave him some other kicks, Bhausing was picked up saying that "Williams. Sahib marla.".

Cross-examined, he admitted he had told the police he had not seen the Sahib's trap. He said this because he was confused. He did see the lights, but not the trap. He saw two Sahibs and one coachman sitting in the front driving. He admitted telling the police that he saw only one Sahib. He admitted only mentioning one kick to the police. He came to Nasik to buy buffaloes. He bought one, but did not try to buy the other. He admitted telling the police that he did not know who the Sahib was who assaulted deceased.

Captain Bowden said that he drove from the Club with Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams descended. He heard no one crying out. Mr. Williams was not excited or angry. It was a very dark night. Mr. Williams complained that he had been kicked by a bullock. They took the golf clubs in the trap. He saw a cart that night.

Ramchandra Chatersing stated that he travelled in Bhausing's cart. He saw a buggy coming. A Sahib descended and caught Bhausing and picked Bhausing. 4 or 5 times Bhausing fell and the Sahib then struck him on his nose.

Cross-examined, he admitted that he told the police he saw no blow or any one who kicked; he was confused. He admitted that he told the police he did not know the Sahib and he did not see the Sahib's trap. He was confused. He admitted saying that the bullocks were excited. He did not see the deceased's nose bleeding. He saw blood on his shirt and afterwards learned that his nose was bleeding.

Mr. Binning asked for the shirt, but it was not produced.

Witness said that there were two Sahibs in the trap. He admitted telling the police he saw only one Sahib. He did not learn the Sahib's name till he asked Bhausing at the temple.

Mahadeo Raoji who drove the second cart did not see kicks given to Bhausing; he said he had been kicked by a Sahib. He saw Ramchandra there. Cross-examined, he admitted making a statement on Wednesday morning to Mr. Williams and his accountant. He signed the statement. Mr. Williams did not give or offer any reward. He denied the statement that he sent to him.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Prices Declining.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

Crop telegrams for the week ending last Saturday, to-day published, show that the prospects of the spring harvest continue, upon the whole, excellent, though malarial fever is becoming a very serious factor over the whole of North-West India from the United Provinces to the frontier. Numbers under famine relief have fallen to the comparatively small total of 40,000, of which about half are in Bengal and half in the Central Provinces. Food grain prices are falling only very slowly, but the authorities are at last able to report that the rates are now lower in Eastern Bengal and Assam than was the case there at this time last year.

In parts of Hyderabad cotton has been so much damaged by the recent floods that it is being pulled up to make room for the spring crops, but upon the whole, recent catastrophy appears to have done less injury to agricultural operations in the Nizam's dominions than might have been expected.

Central India and the United Provinces are crying out for more rain in places, but the area where supply is short does not appear to be yet very large.

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 16.

It is estimated that the kharif harvest will result in a practically normal yield in greater part of the United Provinces. In the two eastern divisions and Oudh the yield is three-fourths to full crop and in Bundelkhand three-fourths.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 14th October :—

Slight rain during week in parts of Kanara, Belgaum Dharwar and Kathiawar. Rainfall generally sufficient but more needed in places for kharif crops and rabi cultivation, and would everywhere be welcome. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Bijapur and by rats and rust in Karachi and withering for want of moisture in parts of Kaira, Kanara, West Kandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Palanpur. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting generally in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona and Belgaum. Sowing continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficent. Prices of food-grains stationary. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 28 to 40 per cent. in Gujarat 20 to 61 per cent; in Konkan 23 to 33 per cent; in Deccan 30 to 47 per cent, and in Karnatak 25 to 41 per cent, less than normal. Stock of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficenty field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 3rd instant: gratuitous—Bijapur 681, Jath 112.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. Crofts and Captain R. F. Steel, I.M.S. revert to military employ.

The services of Lieuts. W. R. Ames, C. H. D. La Touche, S. W. Egerton, and J. W. Pickthall, I.M.S., are transferred to the Burma Military Police.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Constitution of Advisory Committees.

THE following Resolution, dated 13th October, regarding the constitution of local committees to advise on the number and location of liquor shops, etc., in the Presidency proper is published.

Resolution.—In their Resolution dated 15th August, 1907, the Government of India remarked that "it is impossible for the Government to lay aside its responsibilities for fixing, whether by itself or through its officers. the number and sites of liquor shops." They desired, however, that local opinion on these points should be "consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely" than has been the case hitherto; and they suggested that small local committee should be formed for the consideration of these matters "both in the Presidency towns and in othes large Municipalities with a population exceeding, say 20,000 or some other suitable figure to be fixed by the Local Government." The Government of India remarked that in large municipalities other than the Presidency towns the local committee might "consist of (1) the District Officer, (2) the District Superintendent of Police, (3) Chairman of the Municipality and (4) the members (or a selected member) for each ward separately. The precise constitution of the committees must however, in all cases be left to the discretion of the Local Government and there is no need for uniformity." Finally, the Government of India observed that the extension of the system outside the larger towns was a matter which might be left to the discretion of Local Goverement.

2. The formation of a local committee for the Presidency Town of Bombay has been separately dealt with; and it appears that the committee formed of the Collector as Chairman, the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner and two members of the Corporation selected by the elected members from amongst themselves for each ward in turn has worked satisfactorily. Regarding the moffussil, the recommendations of the Commissioner of Abkari, and suggestions which the Poona Temperance Association was invited to submit, have now been received and considered by Government.

3. In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council it is is not advisable to proceed at once to appoint local committees in rural areas or in the smaller towns. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to obtain for such committees non-official members who would be in a position to gauge the rquirements of the rural population in the same way as the leading citizens of large towns can judge the number of shops required in the smaller an more densely-populated areas with which they are familiar. It is desirable that the working of the system in larger towns should first be watched; and from the experience gained materials may be expected to become available on which to form an opinion whether a committee for each taluka or a separate committee for each small town would be of real service. For the larger towns Government accept 20,000 as the approximate limit of population rendering the municipality suitable for the appointment of a local committee. In accordance with these principles, Government are pleased to direct that committees should be formed in the municipalities mentioned in paragraph 6 of this Resolution.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICER.

4. In constituting the committees it is necessary to provide for the retention by the officers of Government of the responsibility for fixing the number and sites of liquor shops, on which the Government of India justly insist. It is therefore inexpedient that there should be a non-official majority on the committee. The decision must rest with the Collector; and he will acrive at his decision after obtaining in committee full information and advice from the official members on the administrative aspects of the case, and on the popular aspects from the non-official members. The Collector, should therefore, himself be a member and the Chairman of the Committee. except in the case of municipalities at a distance from headquarters, in which the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka should be the Chairman; when the Collector is not himself the Chairman, the Chairman will report to the Collector the result of the committee's deliberations, and the Collector will pass his decision on this report. The official members, other than the Chairman, should consist of the District Superintendent of Police, as proposed by the Government of India, or in his absence the Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, and of the City Magistrate, whether known specifically by that title or by that of Huzur Deputy Collector, who is in fact the City Magistrate at most headquarter towns: where there is no City Magistrate, the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, or if he is Chairman, the Mamlatdar of the taluka, should be a member of the committee. In the case of Bandra the Assistant Collector on special duty in connection with building sites who is President of the Municipality, should be Chairman of the committee. The Assistant Collector of Excise should in no case be a member of the committee; he should ordinarily be required to attend its meetings in order to supply information, but should not be allowed to take part in the discussions. In ordinary municipalities three will be a sufficient number of official members; with the addition of two non-official members, the committee will consist of a Chairman and four members. Government consider it undesirable that committees shoul be of large size, as too great a number of members would tend only to produce prolonged discussion and to

IMPEDE THE PROGRESS

of business. In some municipalities and local areas, however. it will be expedient to raise the number of members, in order to meet the particular conditions obtaining in those areas; but in no case are more than seven members required. Where it is necessary to add one more official member to the committee, the officer selected should be the Cantonment Magistrate, the City Magistrate (or Huzur Deputy Collector) or the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, according to circumstances.

5. The two or three non-official members of the committee should be ordinarily non-official members of the municipality elected from amongst themselves by such members. In special cases such as those of Poona Cantonment with the Suburban Municipality, and of Ahmednagar and Bhingar Municipalities with Ahmednagar Cantonment, the non-official members should be drawn from each of the local bodies concerned. Outside the City of Bombay there are no municipalities of such a size, or with so great a number of liquor shops, as to warrant the representation on the committee of each ward separately; it is expedient that each local area, for which a committee is appointed, should be dealt with as a whole, not ward by ward or section by section.

Government are for those reasons pleased to direct that the local committee should be constituted in the following Municipalities in the manner set forth against each :—

Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat.	Collector. City Magistrate (Huzur Deputy Collector). Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of taluka. District Superintendent of Police. Three non-official members.
Bandra.	Assistant Collector, Building sites. District Superintendent of Police. Mamlatdar, Salsette taluka. Two non-official members.
Godhra, Thana, Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Satara, Nasik, Dhulia.	Collector. City Magistrate (Huzur Deputy Collector). District Superintendent of Police. Two non-official members.
Hubli, Gadag, Malegaon.	Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of taluka. District Superintendent of Police. Mamlatdar of taluka. Two non-official members.
Belgaum City and Cantonment	The same as for Godhra, etc., with the addition of Cantonment Magistrate and one non-official member from the Cantonment.
Poona City.	Collector. City Magistrate. District Superintendent of Police. Two non-official members.
Poona Cantonment and Suburban Municipality.	Collector. Cantonment Magistrate. District Superintendent of Police. Two non-official members, one from the Cantonment and one from the Suburban Municipality.
Ahmednagar City and Cantonment and Bhingar Municipality.	Collector. Cantonment Magistrate. Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of taluka. District Superintendent of Police. Three non-official members, one from Ahmednagar City one from Ahmednagar Cantonment and one from Bhingar Municipality.

The commistees may be called on, as proposed by the Commissioner, to give their opinions as to the maximum number of shops to be maintained in future in the local area; they may also be invited as suggested by the Government of India, to propose the minimum number of shops required for that area. If they recommend reduction, they should propose the stages by which the reduction, should be carried out; and they should indicate what reductions and changes of site (if any) they regard as at once desirable. They may also give their advice on the question of closing hours, and, festivals and fairs take place within their limits, on the question of temporary shops at such fairs and festivals. The Collector should convene the committe, or direct it to be convened, whenever he deems it necessary, and not less often than once in every three years. In the present year, the committees should be called together as early as possible, and the reports of the results of their meetings and of the Collectors' decisions thereon should be communicated to the Chief Revenue authority, i. e., in this matter the Commissioner of Abkari, by the 25th January 1909, at latest, in order to admit of their being acted on, if approved, in the year beginning with the 1st April 1909. Any case which the Commissioner is unable to approve should be submitted to Government for orders.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, the Sheriff of Bombay, has forwarded us the following telegram received by him from Durban :—

"Ghandi two months', thirteen others six weeks, Sorabjee and Ajam twice imprisoned twice deported, deportation exchanged for imprisonment, rightly returning sentenced six months. Fifty-eight others deported, re-entering three months' hard labour. All beseech Indian resent such treatment in public meetings all over. Gandhi and others breaking stones on roads. Congress."

The following telegram has been received by the Anjuman Islam from Durban in South Africa regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

Telegram No. I.—Ga[illegible] including one South Af[illegible] Boer war medal, arrested [illegible] ed 14th, all gaol; refu[illegible] help Congress.

THE NEW MUSEUM.

The details are published of the Bill which will be introduced into the Legislative Council in connection with the Prince of Wales' Museum. The following is the statement of objects and reasons.

The object of this Bill is to make legal provision for the erection, maintenance and management of the Museum which it is proposed to build at Bombay to commemorate the visit in the year 1905 of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay.

The Bill which follows the provisions of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903 (X of 1903), provides for the incorporation of a body of Trustees with power to acquire and hold property, to enter into contracts and to do all acts necessary for and consistant with the purpose of the Bill. It vests in these Trustees all property which has been or may hereafter be given, devised, bequeathed, transferred or acquired for the purposes of the Museum, and it gives the Governor in Council power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the proposed Act.

"THE RED SPECIAL."

Socialist Train Laden with Figs and Honey.

New York, Oct. 2.

Mr. Debs, the Socialist candidate, and his Red Special are the day's most prominent features in the fight for the Presidency.

Mr. Debs, with funds replenished as the result of his appeal to Socialists to supply more steam for the Red Special, has reached Buffalo, N.Y. The train is laden with honey, figs, grapes, olives, peaches, and pickles, offerings from enthusiastic comrades in California. The train consists of three carriages, in which Mr. Debs and his companions live and thrive, and have their meals at an average cost of sixpence a cover.

The Socialist candidate has addressed crowded meetings in every town and hamlet he has passed on his transcontinental journey, and has collected on a tin tray 47,000 odd coins of small denominatien from his auditors towards his campaign expenses.

More than three thousand people listened to him at Buffalo last night, cheering to the echo his denunciations of the capitalist system. "Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Debs declared, is making a ridiculous spectacle of himself. He has become as blatant as a fish wife, Mr. Bryan is a pathetic figure, who is suffering torments because of his affiliation with the corrupt elements in politics."

Mr. Debs estimates that the Socialist poll this year will exceed one million.

The Republican and Democratic candidates are now taking breathing spells. Mr. Bryan has withstood the terrific strain of his "whirlwind tour" unharmed, but Mr. Taft complains that his lungs are not made of leather. He has been so hoarse during the last few days that only a negligible portion of his audiences was able to hear him.

DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Great interest has been caused in medical circles by the announcement of Dr. Legrand Denslow, of the New York Academy of Medicine, that he has discovered an absolute cure for locomotor ataxy.

Contrary to the accepted opinion Dr. Denslow declares the cause of the disease to be the lesion and erosion of a certain duct in the lower part of the abdomen. The erosion produced a series of abnormal nerve impulses, which pound like an electric hammer on the lower part of the spine.

Surgical treatment in over thirty cases. Dr. Denslow asserts, has resulted in complete recovery.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, September 25.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, Engineer-Lieut. T. P. Jackson has been placed on the Retired List. Gunner W. Martin has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet Sept. 21.

Royal Marine Art.—Second Lieut C. H. Collet to be lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieut. G. V. Wildman-Lushington July 1, 1906.

Admiralty, 29th September.

Engineer Captain George Elbrow has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24th September,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March,—Engineer Commander William Lonnon has been placed on the retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 23rd September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—Paymaster-in-Chief George Finlay has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th September.

The Reverend Percy Rowlands, M.A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel Commandant Thomas Horatio de Montmorency Roche, D.S.O., is placed on the Retired List and granted the honorary rank of Major-General, on retirement, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Colonel Second Commandant Edward Andree Wylde to be Colonel Commandant, vice Roche, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Robert Johnstone, C. B. (from Supplementary Half-Pay List) to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Wylde, promoted. Dated 2nd October.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Augustus Hailes is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 1st October.

Royal Marine Forces.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Augustus Hailes, Royal Marine Light Infantry (tetired), to be Recruiting Staff Officer, Royal Marines, Manchester District, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Grey Skipwith, Royal Marine Light Infantry (Retired), period of appointment expired. Dated 1st October.

The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Augustus Hailes, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 30th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant William Wood has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Boatswain Jack George Sturt has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Hutchinson Swanton is placed on a Supplementary Half-Pay List on completing six years services in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Edward Chown to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Swanton, to half-pay. Dated 2nd October.

Admiralty, 1st October.

Engineer Lieutenant William Henry Glasspole has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903 :—

Lieutenant William Barrett has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Assistant Paymaster Harry Norman Jolliffe has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th September.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Edward James Forsyth-Forrest, Reginald Hugh Ransome, Richard Henry Kenard Hope, Richard Martin Welby, Hugh Rose Troup, Arthur Leyland Harrison, Charles Caesar de Merindol Malan, Basil Wilberforce Longmore Owen, Geoffery Saxton White, Thomas Campbell [illegible], Cecil Edward Wilkins, Edward Ponder [illegible], Henry Wimberley Keith Young, William Edward Blackwood Magor, Arthur Fabian Pridham.

[illegible]

Lieutenant Nigel Kneath Walter Bastard, R. N., to be Quartermaster Instructor. Dated 1st October.

War Office, Whitehall, 2nd October.

The Durham Light Infantry.

Major-General Russell Upcher, C. B., D.S.O., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Reginald Gipps, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 11th September.

Commands and Staff.

Major Edwin C. Seaman, Royal Engineers, to be Inspector of Electric Lights at Head-Quarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Brown, Royal Engineers. Dated 23rd September.

Establisments.

Royal Military College Lieutenant Harold Boyd-Rachfort, 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, to be an officer of a Company of Gentlemen, Cadets, vice Major F. W. A. Anderson, The King,s Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Dated 21st September.

Royal Army Medical College, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Melville, M. B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Professor. vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Davies, retired. Dated 17th September.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Captain Henry F. Wickham to be Captain, vice The Honourable A. G. A. Hore-Ruthven, V. C., seconded. Dated 1st October.

Second Lieutenant Thomas A. D. Thompson to be Lieutenant vice S. G. O. Ridderborg, resigned. Dated 14th August,

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William H. Rycroft, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay. Dated 29th September,

Major Julian D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W.H. Rycroft. Dated 29th September,

Captain Godfrey T. Williams to be Major, vice J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe. Dated 29th September

Captain Charles L. Rome is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 18th September.

Supernumeray Captain Percy D. Fitz Gerald, D.S.O., to be Captain. vice C. L. Rome. Dated 18th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Spring R. Rice, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Dated 1st October.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Captain William H. Trevor is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th September.

Lieutenant Harman B. Potter to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. H. Trevor. Dated 4th August.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant George E. Hawes to be Adjutant, vice Captain E. C. Packe. Dated 1st October.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain John A. Unett, D.S.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd October,

Lieutenant Claude P. B. Riall to be Captain, vice J. A. Unett, D.S.O. dated 3rd October.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Frederick E. Thornton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. A. Farquhar. Dated 1st September.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Lieutenant Tudor I. G. Thomas reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 13th September.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain Basil T. Ready to be Major, vice R. M. de Berry, retired. Dated 26th September.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Captain Arthur H. Marindin is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 14th September.

Supernumerary Captain The Honourable Christian M. Hore-Ruthven, DSO, to be Captain, vice A H Marindin. Dated 24th September.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Quartermaster and Honorary Major John W Dwane is placed on retired pay. Dated 29th September.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Sherman, from the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consert's Own), to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Major J W Dwnna. Dated 3rd October.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant John F Thomson to be Lieutenant, vice T F Giffard, promoted. Dated 7th September.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Charles H Whittingham retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd October.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers Captain Cecil F Aspinall is seconded whilst a Student at the Indian Staff College. Dated 2nd August.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas W. Bullock is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 23rd August.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert D. de Q. Child to be Lieutenant, vice T. W. Bullock. Dated 25th August,

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenents, under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 1st October, Arthur L. N. Biddulph. Harold J. Solomon.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Day, M.B., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 30th September.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned University Candidates to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army Dated 17th August, 1907, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 3rd October :—

Second Lieutenant Harold Edmund George Paget from 1st Middlesex Royal Engineers (Volunteers), with precedence next below P. Johnston-Saint.

Second Lieutenant Guy Greville Napier, from Unattachek List for Auxiliary Forces, with precedence next below A. E. Meredith.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses resign their appointments. Dated 3rd October, Miss Bessie Rankin. Miss Nanny Stewart.

Army Ordnance Department.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Major George H. Stoyle is placed on retired pay. Dated 27th September.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, half-pay, to be Colonels :—James L. Irvine. Dated 1st August. Spring R. Rice. Dated 1st October. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander H. Cowie, Royal Engineers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 1st October.

Second Lieutenant Arthur C. G. Smythe (late The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from 16th November, 1907, is granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas F. Long, The Durham Light Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 28th September.

Reserve of Officers.

Captain Henry J. J. Stern resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd October.

The Honourable George Henry Dougles-Pennant, late Captain, Grenadier Guards, to be Captain. Dated 3rd October.

Captain and Honorary Major John Owens Johnson 3rd Battalion The Royal Irish Regiment, is transferred retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia. Dated 3rd October.

Special Reserve.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, Captain Frank D. Gibbes, The Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Adjutant vice H E R Boxer. Dated 9th September.

3rd Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Captain Gerald J P Geiger The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjutant vice Brevet Major R E P Gabbett Dated 14th September.

BULGARIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Sofia, Oct. 2.

Although overwhelmed with work, M. Maliaoff, the Bulgarian Premier, granted me an interview this morning. He did so the more readily, he observed, because he would be more able through me to answer the numerous telegraphic questions relating to the seizure of the Oriental Railway, and other questions sent by German and English papers.

M. Maliaoff declared that Bulgaria, a peaceful and law-abiding State, rejoiced at the Turkish efforts towards reparation, and trusted that the Powers would not only have the entire sympathy of all Bulgarians here and in Macedonia, but will evoke their hearty support. The Bulgarian Government, while preserving the national dignity, is convinced that by so doing it will not injure the consolidation of the new Turkey. Such injury lies far from the intention of the Bulgarian Government.

"The fewer pretexts and formalities there are which might give rise to differences and misunderstandings between Turkey and Bulgaria, the more will good friendship prevail between them, the more will they be able to make common efforts for progress, and to concentrate their attention on their peaceful development.

"With such a fixity of good relations and comprehensiveness of mutual interests incidents like the Gueshoff dispute would be unthinkable. They would neither irritate nor disturb the two peoples, and would least of all give cause for interference by the Powers. For these very reasons it should be understood in Constantinople that efforts must be made to establish a condition of things under which disputes will be abolished, so that there may be no need of excuses and explanations, which, after all do little to clear the political atmosphere."

"The Premier, after again declaring that Bulgaria, wished for good relations with Turkey, concluded his statement by saying, with the fullest emphasis:—

"I am astonished that anyone can imagine that Bulgaria has the very slightest interest in impeding the great task undertaken by the Young Turks".

Vienna, October 2.

The Vienna Board of the Oriental Railway to-day instructed its Sofia representative to inform the Bulgarian Minister of Finance that the company declined to enter into negotiations with the Bulgarian Government so long as the consent of Turkey to such a cause was not produced.

Several papers publish vehement attacks on "perfidious England."

QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

Budapest, October 2.

Reports concerning the alleged intention of Austria-Hungary to annex the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzogovina are premature. The speech from the Throne to the Hungarian delegations will propose local autonomy for the occupied provinces as a means of conteracting the prevailing excitement there.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

VIENNA, October 2.

In greeting with satisfaction the Russian Memorandum to Bulgaria on the subject of the Oriental Railway, the "Neue Freie Presse" declares that the proposal will undoubtedly be accepted by Austria-Hungary to which, despite what its newest enemies say, it would be most unwelcome if a serious conflict arose out of the railway question.

The journal adds: "An agreement which in the first place would annul Bulgaria's unlawful act and would safeguard the rights of Turkey and of the railway company, while at the same time showing some consideration for the claims which Bulgaria regards it as incumbent upon her to make, is, within the bounds of possibility and would be in the interests of peace in the Balkans."

BULGARIAN REMOUNTS.

BERLIN, October 2.

A telegram from Budapest to the "Vossische Zeitung" states that Colonel Toscheff, with several officers and non-commissioned officers of the Bulgarian Army, has arrived there on behalf of the Bulgarian Government to procure additional remounts for the Bulgarian Army at short notice.

The first consignment of remounts, to the value of £2,000, has already left.

PLOT AGAINST TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.

According to the "Ikdam," a former Samian gendarmerie officer who was implicated in the disturbances in Samos early in the summer, has arrived at Tenedos, accompanied by twenty Samian and Greek brigands.

His object is to make his way to Samos and foment fresh trouble in the island.

The Government has sent a steamer to watch the movements of the band, and has also despatched a detachment of troops to Tenedos.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

573-06 Bhaishunker K and G Dattraya Belwant Chitnis and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co E F Nicholson.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Judgment.

586-07 Malvi H M and R Rodidas Iakhiji and others vs Shrikisson Budrinarayan Tyabji D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

386-07 Manchershaw and Co Rangildas Hurkisondas vs H Bhaichand Raghavaya B and N.

506-07 Jenghir M and S Sakinabai widow vs Ludha Jaffer Meherally and others Little and Co.

769-06 Dinshaw and D L Mullavi widow and others vs R Tarachand Daphtary and F L D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

606-07 Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola, in person.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji and others C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rastonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson and others vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Makurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady and anothers Ardesher H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabai widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed I Mahimtula and others Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

601-01 Shamrao M H S Peerbhai vs P N Banaji and others Matubhai J and M.

86-08 Thakurdas and Co R Madangopal vs R Jankiram and others Dikshit D and S.

23-08 Kangs and P A H Rajbhoy vs I Abdoollally and others Jamsetji R and D.

293-05 Hiralal and Co Gungabai widow vs Jivibai widow Payne and Co In re Zenathbai Haji vs Mehedi Haji alias Mehedi Kahani.

573-08 Jehangir M and S Ramrow Parasram and others vs J Parasram and others Little and Co.

699-08 C P D Cunha Tarabai alias Vazirbibi and another Haji Cassum Joosub Smethan B and Co

349

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1908.

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY.

At last after a delay of about ten months the Corporation has managed to concoct a reply to the Government letter of December 1907, in regard to the future development of Bombay; and the draft is being placed before the City Fathers for approval during the current month. One would have thought that after spending the greater portion of a year in manufacturing an answer upon subjects of which the Corporation, in virtue of its position, is supposed to have full and expert knowledge, the Commitee charged with the duty of framing a reply would at least have been able to submit a unanimous opinion. But judging by the minutes which we printed in our columns yesterday the members of the Committee appear to have fallen foul of one another on the question whether the Corporation in its reply should express regret to Government for the delay which has taken place. This seems to us a very trivial matter and not one that should prevent the general body of the Corporation from sending the draft reply at the earliest possible moment; for, if the august body that controls the fortunes of the City is going to imperil its dignity by quarrelling about a mere question of manners, the last state of the City is likely to be worse than the first. The general public has waited open-mouthed for months for the well-considered views of the chief urban body upon the very important question of the future expansion of the City, and it is entitled to ask for an official expression of those views, when once they have been committed to paper, quite irrespective of subordinate questions that concern Government and the Corporation only.

As to the draft reply itself, we agree with one of the members of the Committee that it is not "very bad," though it strikes us as somewhat lacking in imagination. Leaving aside the exordium the earlier paragraphs are devoted to pointing out that the natural development of the Island has suffered directly from the policy of Government in respect of the Worli out-fall and the flats. This may be so; but no Government in the world is absolutely faultless, and the fact that mistakes may have been committed in the past is hardly pertinent to an enquiry into future needs and possibilities.—The chief requirements of the City are succinctly stated to be the removal of insanitary areas, the abatement of overcrowding and provision of house accommodation, improved communication between north and south and provision of stable accommodation. The first requirement can, as pointed out, be left to the City Improvement Trust, and we trust that, apart from areas directly comprised in the definite schemes of that body, some arrangement will be made for the speedy filling-up of the low-lying lands on the western side of the Island. In the neighbourhood of Tardeo, Mahalakshmi and Worli there are wide stretches of land which would amply repay the cost of filling and would render the Island in general more salubrious than it now is. It is further suggested that to prevent overcrowding of residential areas, the proportion of land in any one plot, that may be built over, should be fixed by statute. This is an excellent suggestion and might well be acted upon. Some idea of the mischief that can be done in areas newly exploited by the builder, and in which no such statutory limitations exist can be gained from a visit to Andheri or Santa Cruz, where the houses erected during and immediately after the first plague panic present an extraordinarily higgledy-piggledy form of arrangement. Of late years we understand that this evil has been to some extent obviated by an executive compromise between Government and the prospective builder, whereby in return for keeping a certain proportion of his plot free of building the owner is allowed a considerable reduction of building assessment. Some such arrangement might be followed with equally good results in those parts of Bombay that still await development as residential areas.

The question of enhancement of assessments, particularly in regard to lands held under *Toka* Tenure is not one with which we feel competent to deal. The principle that Government are entitled to reap the unearned increment in the value of land, which has been engendered by the general progress of the country under British rule, seems to us wholly justifiable; but if that principle be accepted, it is probably in the interests of all parties that the enhancement should not be spasmodic or excessive, as this can only tend to check natural expansion, and therefore, ultimately postpone the benefits arising from increased population, increased industry and increased wealth. We entirely agree with the Corporation that the question of utilising Trombay cannot be properly considered at this juncture. We fancy it would prove an extremely costly business to render Trombay habitable now, and until the Island itself has been further developed it seems superfluous to consider areas lying outside its limits. The question of better communication between north and south has been very guardedly dealt with; for beyond remarking that the widened thoroughfare on the east should debouch in the vicinity of either Paltan or Hornby Roads, the Corporation express no definite opinion as to the precise line of the thoroughfare which is to link Parel Road with Carnac Road. We should be inclined to hold that Syed Abdul Rehman Street would best repay treatment in this manner. But there may be insuperable objections to this course about which we know nothing. The draft report of the Corporation strikes us on the whole as a satisfactory reply to the letter from Government and we trust that it will be passed and forwarded to its destination with as little further delay as possible.

THE BROKEN ROAD.

France complains of the increased wear and tear of her roads by reason of the fast pace of the motors and cycles now rushing over them. This is hard, for the Republic has been long proud of her magnificent national road system. The hearts of French Public Works engineers are breaking over the rapid destruction of their well-constructed roads and the thrifty mind of the Minister responsible for the item in the French budget that provides for roadways is appalled at the magic exhaustion of the amount voted by the Chamber. Engineers, indeed, according to M. Léon Janet, gave up as early as 1906, all hope of averting the utter ruin of absolutely new roads. Smooth, well-aligned highways have long been the rule in France and under the moderate horse traffic of former days they lasted from ten to fifteen years. Now, in a couple of years or less, they are reduced to the sorry state of mere by-roads. The bill for their repair and maintenance for the last forty years is a large one, amounting to forty-four millions sterling. If this were final, it would not be so bad, but engineers are now obliged to realise that unless some remedy is devised this huge expenditure will prove to have been in vain. Something must be done to modify the effect of the motor traffic in a sensible degree, either by new inventions or by rigorous laws limiting speed, or by a totally new construction of roads. As is but natural those in close proximity to the great traffic centres suffer most. When it is remembered that the roads in the two departments surrounding Paris are subjected to the depredations of 350,000 cycles and motors, which, working their wicked pneumatic will, inflict as much damage in a year as was accomplished in twenty-five of the good old leisured horsed-traffic years, we can understand the unhappiness of road engineers at the Sisyphus task that faces them now.

The roads in the outskirts of Paris, prepared for horse traffic were paved with granite or basalt setts, but these are found too hard and inelastic for the motor wheel. Moreover, the stones, fixed though they are in cement concrete, wear away, the edges chip off, and leave gaping joints which jolt the fast, but sensitive motorist. Should they sink and leave depressed hollows, it is still worse. Now the sybarite motorist, who requires a level, smooth road for his headlong and destructive flight must be reckoned with as a permanence, and an estimate for the remaking of the Seine and Seine et Oise departmental roads is the result. The work will only cost a trifle of £930,000, and cannot be done at once even at that. The Government mean to undertake the task systematically, beginning forthwith the making perfect of four of the principal of the fourteen great national routes to Paris. They are those from Paris to Lille, to Chalons, to Geneva, to Orleans, to Versailles and Cherbourg. These sections alone will cost £144,360 and will probably be completed by the close of 1909. Concrete is to be the foundation, the camber of twenty-six and a half feet in the centre will be very slight to suit motor traffic. The general camber of French roads is lower than that ruling in England, being only one-sixtieth of the width. It is satisfactory to know that this heroic effort of M. Barthou, the French Minister for Public Works, to meet the road difficulty is approved by motorists. The cost to the State will not trouble them, and if the roads are made proof against the ruinous suction of their tyres, all will be well.

PAPER CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, has just issued his Report on the operations of his Department, which shows that the annual active circulation of currency notes has been rapid and regular during recent years, contrasting favourably with the slower and rather variable advances made during earlier years. In 1904-05 the amount was 28,11 lakhs, in 1905-06, 30,52 lakhs, in 1906-07, 33,93, and in 1907-08, 34,48 lakhs. The largest increases were, in Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon circles, but that in Calcutta was really only nominal, due chiefly to an increase in the ten thousand rupee denomination owing to the higher Reserve Treasury balances. In considering the varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated during the past two years, Mr. Barrow observes that many of the variations of percentages are so small as to be evidently accidental, but as usual each circle shows the same preference for particular denominations of notes. Thus in Calcutta the ten-rupee notes form the mass of the issues while the one hundred value is next in favour. In many circles, Bombay especially, the five-rupee value is in great favour, while Rangoon like Calcutta shows a preference for tens and hundreds, the percentages of fives being very small. Recording the frauds of the year, the Head Commissioner regards as most noticeable that in respect of seven notes of the Karachi circle. As a large number of notes had been destroyed by the Currency Office at Karachi in consequence of the decision to destroy fives, tens and twenties immediately after verification, it was necessary to send three lakhs of pieces to the Government press for destruction there. A bundle of eighty-nine notes was abstracted while the operation was in progress and seven notes were encashed at the various Banks, two cancelled notes bearing different numbers having in each case being joined together. The police are still investigating the matter.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway is to be completed and opened for through traffic by next summer.

Sir Harvey Adamson, Home Member of Council, will visit Delhi and Agra, on his way to Calcutta, at the end of the month.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Arcadia," were Brigadier-General E.H.B. Drummond and Professor Ernest De Watt Burton.

The R. I. M. steamer "Northbrook" arrived at Karachi from Bombay on the 15th instant, with the 121st Pioneers and details on board. The Regiment disembarked on the 16th inst., and proceeded to Quetta by troop train from Keamari.

The Madras Government have decided not to make any more appointments to the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police during 1908, and it is also probable that none will be made during 1909.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, C.S.I., Senior Member of the Madras Council, retires on the 9th November and will proceed Home from Ootacamund on that date. No appointment has yet been made for the second Member of the Council, when Mr. G. S. Forbes, becomes first member.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton granted leave to appeal to Balwant Shankar Limbaji, editor and publisher of the "Swarajia," or the "Home Rulbr" of Sholapur, and Sayana Narsu, the printer of the Paper. The former was convicted by Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of creating disaffection against Government, and of promoting hostility, between classes, and was sentenced to three years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run consecutively. The latter was sentenced to nine months' and three months' simple imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. Their Lordships admitted the appeals but refused to let out the accused on bail pending the decision of the appeals.

The first woman bill-sticker has appeared in the streets of Paris. She wears a long, white smock frock, and carries her pot of paste, her brushes, and her posters in a businesslike way. She has learnt all the arts of bill-sticking, which is not so easy an accomplishment as it seems, and the oldest male hand cannot give her points. At first she had to stand much chaff, but, the "Telegraph" states, she is a powerful lady, with a quick tongue, so she can answer back with the best of them, and little boys who thought it safe to "guy" her soon found it was not, and felt the whack of her paste-brush.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH'S RESIGNATION.

Will there be Further Ministerial Changes?

INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The announcement that Lord Tweedmouth has resigned his portfolio—if that word can suitably be used about a post that is almost a sinecure—occasioned no surprise, considering the state of his health, and there is too much reason to fear that his political career has ended. There is no doubt that he felt very keenly his virtual dismissal from the Admiralty and it is possible that his present condition is at all event partly due to his supersession by Mr. McKenna. Lord Tweedmouth was the best whip the Liberals have had since the days of Mr. Brand (afterwards Viscount Hampden) but he was hardly strong enough to be head of one of the great spending departments. There are now three fewer Scotsmen in the Cabinet than there were when the Liberals came into power. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is dead. Lord Elgin was kicked out. Lord Tweedmouth is too ill to serve, An Englishman has become Prime Minister and two more Englishmen brought into the Cabinet—Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman. The "Express" will have it that Lord Tweedmouth's retirement means an early consummation of the Ministerial changes it foretold some weeks ago including the transference of Viscount Morley from his present anxious and arduous post to a position of greater ease. But 'credat Judaeus Apella—non ego,' at any rate so far as the Secretary of State for India is concerned. Will the present vacancy in the Cabinet be filled up? Some think it will not and say that Lord Crewe's duties at the Colonial Office are not so heavy that he cannot continue to fill both posts. When Mr. Gladstone formed his Ministry of 1892 he made Lord Kimberley both Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council, and the "Daily News" congratulated the country on saving £2,000 by this arrangement. Lord Kimberley was to draw merely the pay of Indian Minister, £5,000, which of course India provides. A letter in the "Daily News" suggested that it would be fairer to let Lord Kimberley draw the pay of the Lord President £2,000 from the British Treasury and only £3,000 from India. The late Lord Stanley of Alderley brought the matter before the House of Lords and received support from the late Marquis of Salisbury. At a favourable moment Lord Kimberley ceased to be Lord President. If Lord Crewe continues to fill both offices the question will not arise, as of course the salary of the Colonial Secretary as well as that of the Lord President is paid by the Treasury in Whitehall.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Encouraged by their by-election successes some Unionists are beginning to indulge in the fascinating work of Cabinet-making, and an ex-M.P. writing to the "Standard" says:—"So far as I can see, the "old gang" would have a considerable share in the conduct of the affairs of the party if we came into power. Regarding such men as our magnificent leader, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and one or two others, there can be no question. They must obviously receive the highest offices the party can give them. But when the lower plane of statemanship is reached the difficulty begins. "Who are to take Lord Midleton's, Lord Cawdor's, Lord Salisbury's, Lord Londonderry's, and Lord Derby's places?" To this question the "Westminster Gazette" gave the following answer: "Lord Midleton, Lord Cawdor, Lord Londonderry will and Lord Derby." I don't know about Lord Derby, and Lord Cawdor but it is not likely that Lord Midleton and Lord Londonderry permit themselves to be shunted. But it is rather difficult to imagine Lord Curzon and Lord Middleton members of the same Cabinet. Three or four more forecasts have been published in another of Mr. Pearson's papers. In two of these lists Mr. Balfour is put down as Prime Minister and in one contributed by a Unionis member Lord Lansdowne is designated for the Premiership, Mr. Balfour being left out in the cold! In two lists Lord Kitchener is suggested as War Minister. As to Lord Curzon only one of the prophets gives him office, the Colonial Department. They all plump for Mr. Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which must be very distressing to Mr. Austen Chamberlain! Mr. George Wyndham seems to be the favourite for the India Office, probably because of his celebrated confession of colossal ignorance about India.

INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH.

The contents of the October number of the "Financial Review of Reviews" include a quintette of short articles on Sir Ernest Cable's proposal for an inquiry into the hoarded wealth of India with a view to inducing the indigenous inhabitants of the country to invest their money in railway enterprises. The authors are Sir Edward Law, Sir Henry Cotton, M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir John Rolleston, who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Leicester and who was one of the more active spirits in the defunct Bimetallist movement, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. Some of the writers do not quite stick to the text "Is an inquiry necessary?" Sir E Law, for example, explaining in some detail the causes of the precise difficulty which Sir E. Cable's suggestion is designed to meet, while Sir Mancherjee deals with the question of the hoards from the point of view of India's Industrial backwardness generally, and Sir J. Rolleston like Mr. Dick and Charles the First's head cannot keep out his currency theories. The ex-financial Member of Council expresses his convictions that if any man with a fair understanding of ordinary financial methods were given a reasonably free hand in Indian finance untrammelled by official tradition, it would be possible at no distant date to draw large sums from the vast hoards of cash held by the natives of India and to find the capital for the urgently required "development and expansion of the Indian railway system." Sir Edward inveighs against the rigidity of Indian financial methods and to the strange neglect of measures to attract investment in Government securities. He pours contempt on the horror of the Indian official at the notion that the Government should, whatever normal circumstances, incur the smallest immediate loss. He points out that in finance or in business it is not infrequently advisable to sacrifice for the sake of make some pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of securing future profit. Sir Henry Cotton is sceptical as to the "vast hoards" but as Sir Edward Law and others suppose, of he admits that the practice complained of exists to an extent altogether opposed to the best interests of the people, although signs are not wanting of what he calls "a great awakening in the utilisations of capital." As to the inquiry asked for, he agrees with the "Times" that it had better be deferred until—only he does not put it in these words—agitators cease from troubling and Governors are at rest. I pass over Sir Roper Lethbridge's interesting but discursive contribution, and I have sufficiently indicated the article of Sir J. Rolleston. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree does not seem to share the apprehensions of the "Times" and Sir Henry Cotton and declares that in his opinion a Committee of Inquiry "working in India" is a "pressing necessity." But he is altogether opposed to narrowing its scope to the mere consideration of means by which these untapped resources may be made available for the specific object Sir E. Cable has in view. The Committee "would have to go over ground far wider than that covered under the head of the development of the railway system and its composition must consist of men who are experts in many more subjects than the one subject of railway. In short, it should get at "bottom facts" and ascertain why the individual possessor of hard cash prefers to hoard instead of investing it. We can easily guess why his forbears of pre-British days concealed their riches and if some of Sir Mancherjee's misguided compatriots could have their way the necessity for continuing a practice wholly unsuited to the present *raj*, would doubtless very soon become apparent.

THE PEACOCK THRONE OF DELHI.

In the "Athenæum" published this evening there is a letter from Lord Curzon of Keddleston, dated September 30, a sign, I hope, that the ex-Viceroy has recovered from the effects of his recent serious motor car accident. Lord Curzon has been moved to indite the communication alluded to by a note in last week's issue of the "Athenæum" on the above subjects. According to the paragraph in question Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the Director of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, has recently returned thither with, *inter alia*, "one of the four pedestals of the famous Peacock Throne of Delhi. The paragraphist added that another of the pedestals was purchased some years ago by the same indefatigable expert for the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum. This, says Lord Curzon, is an entire mistake. "The famous Peacock Throne of Delhi was carried away from India by Nadir Shah, was broken up on his death in Persia more than 150 years ago. Not a vestige of it is, or even has been, in England or America. The only surviving fragments are in the palace of the Shah at Teheran." The two pedestals referred to, Lord Curzon goes on to explain, are short columns of inlaid marble-work wholly different in material and construction from the Peacock Throne. They are said to have come from Delhi after '57 and to have formed part of the platform of one of the many marble throne-seats that were in existence in the palace and were used by the later Moghul Emperors. Lord Curzon adds:—"The history of the real Peacock Throne is given in one of the chapters of Vol. I of my book on Persia." This reference is rather tantalizing to those who do not but would like to possess a copy of that most-admirable work. Why does his Lordship not bring out a new edition with or without supplementary chapter or two? Notwithstanding the anticipations of some of his friends that the present Government will be out of office sooner than is generally expected there would probably be quite sufficient time for him to do this before he is called upon to take office in a Unionist Administration.

MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS.

That the first International Moral Education Congress which has just been held in London has not attracted as much attention as an international prize fight would have done must be attributed to the fact that we are suffering from a plethora of such gatherings. The average man cannot digest all the intellectual fare with which he has been provided by international gatherings—international picnics the cynics style them—during the past few months and he would not have been sorry to have seen one or two of the congresses held in some foreign capital or capitals. I suppose the reason why so many of these meetings have taken place in the British Metropolis this year that their organizers desired to combine business with pleasure, the great attraction being of course the immensely popular White City. Though the moral Education Congress is the latest and I suppose the last it has not been the best interesting. The papers have covered a wide field, but not I think including India. (which is a pity,) and I should like to have heard of some of the moral educationists dealing with the growth of the objectionable practice of shortening words in common use. I saw that a Metropolitan Magistrate was down on a witness who spoke of the London County Council as the L.C.C. and a few days ago a waiter said to a friend of mine: "I forget if you would have vej." "Vej," replied the latter, "what in the world is vej?" "Vegetable, Sir," explained the man. Some of the swarms of visitors now in London must be mystified by the names called out by busmen, "South Ken" for example. Pasked a bus-conductor once why he did not say "South Kensington." "Oh! it is too long," he answered! The conventional members of the moral Education Congress must have been inclined when Dr. J. W. Slaughter (University of London) addressed Moral Education Congress on Tuesday to ask himself or herself:

Do I sleep? do I dream?
Do I wander and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or is visions about?

In this age of altruism it is indeed a little startling to be told that many of our most cherished ethical principles have a deleterious effect upon the race—sympathy, protection of the weak and defective, and charity all contributing to this decadence! That the Western races are slipping down an inclined plane is, according to this learned doctor, no "shriek of the calamity-howler" but a conclusion based upon undisputed facts and the known laws of heredity. He predicts that unless a change takes place a few generations more will dump the Western races on the rubbish heap and leave their place to a more vigorous if more barbarous stock. The remedy apparently is that our young people should be educated for parenthood, the most responsible act in life. There is nothing like giving play to the imagination, and we should all like to live in Utopia.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

THE PARTITION COMMENCED.

Programme for the Conference.

OPENING THE DARDANELLES.

TURKEY THREATENS BULGARIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Great Britain, France and Russia have agreed to submit a programme to the Conference of the Powers, replacing the articles of the Treaty of Berlin by new clauses; recognizing the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Crete, and the independence of Bulgaria; determining the financial obligations of Bulgaria and Greece towards Turkey in respect to Roumelia and Crete; replacing the Montenegrin articles of the Treaty by a single clause, which will remove all the restrictions imposed on Montenegro; and enlarging the rights of the Danubian River States.

A declaration will be made in favour of abolishing the capitulations and foreign post offices in Turkey when the constitutional reforms have been introduced.

The question of the Dardanelles is reserved for negotiation between Russia and Turkey on the basis of the right-of-passage for warships being accorded to Russia and also being granted to any other Power at war with Russia.

A Foreign Office communique, confirming the above, adds that Sir Edward Grey and M. Izvolsky also discussed subjects arising out of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Identity of views has been established, promising a continuance of harmonious co-operation in the settlement of the Central Asian question.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Turkey has issued a Note to the Powers, calling attention to the military activity of Bulgaria, and warning them that if Bulgaria persists in her attitude, Turkey will be reluctantly compelled to adopt precautionary measures, while declining responsibility for any conflict.

Two Austrian steamers have been prevented from entering Beirut.

LATER.

M. Izvolsky has proceeded to Paris where he will stay a few days before continuing his journey to Berlin.

Most of the papers praise the agreement arrived at by Sir Edward Grey and M. Izvolsky and emphasize the important development of Anglo-Russian friendship.

The "Times" commenting on the Conference says: 'It is profoundly gratifying to find ourselves side by side with the New Russia in championing the rights of the New Turkey."

The Turkish Note to the Powers regarding Bulgaria has been followed immediately by disquieting news from Sofia of military activity.

The Turks are perturbed at the notion of submitting to the Conference the Servian and Greek claims, and prefer that there should be no Conference.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

Fresh Settlement in Honduras.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Canada has arranged with the Imperial Government to transport to British Honduras two thousand Hindus who are unable to find work in British Columbia.

INDIAN ARMY CHARGES.

Reasons of the Increase.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 16.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Sir Henry Cotton asked for an explanation of the increase in India's Army charges.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the decision was the result partly of the report of the Romer Committee and partly of a discussion between Lord Morley and Mr. Haldane.

The chief grounds for the increase were that the training period on which the charge had hitherto been calculated was inadequate, that the pay of soldiers had been raised, and that the number of drafts and reliefs had been increased.

Replying to Mr. Rutherford, he said, that the report of the Committee would not be laid on the table.

CHINO-JAPANESE INCIDENT

Fighting on Korean Frontier.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A telegram from Seoul states that Chinese troops fired on the Japanese Frontier Post of Kantao. Several hours' fighting followed.

Japan has demanded immediate satisfaction at Peking.

THE "GLADIATOR."

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The Cruiser "Gladiator" is to be broken up.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 15th instant.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Socialistic Interruption.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Grayson (Socialist) persisted in addressing the House of Commons on unemployment this afternoon, during the discussion of the Licensing Bill.

The Speaker ordered him to withdraw, which he did as the attendants were approaching to eject him.

CEYLON IN PARLIAMENT.

Elected Members and the Legislative Council.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Henry Cotton asked Colonel Seely whether he was aware of the dissatisfaction existing in Ceylon owing to the absence of elected members on the Legislative Council, and whether the Government would consider the advisability of instituting an Elective Council.

Colonel Seely replied: "It is not proposed to introduce changes into the Constitution of Ceylon, which appears to give as much satisfaction as can be reasonably expected of any form of Government."

LABOUR MEMBER SUMMONED.

Incitation to Plundering Bakeries.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Thorne, the Labour M.P., has been summoned for inciting to loot bakeries.

The case will be heard to-morrow.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

A Heavy Deficit.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The Russian Budget shows a deficit of £15,000,000.

It is proposed to raise a loan of £50,000,000 of which £32,000,000 will be devoted to the consolidation of the floating debt.

The loan is expected to be issued in London in a few weeks' time.

SIR R. HART.

Honour by Taunton.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The freedom of Taunton has been conferred on Sir Robert Hart.

ARMY AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Experiments at Aldershot.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

Experiments were being conducted with an Army aeroplane at Aldershot yesterday, when the machine fell from a height of twenty feet and was wrecked.

Colonel Cody was thrown out, but was not hurt.

GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

More Rescues.

TWO BALLOONS STILL MISSING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

A steamer has landed at Leith two occupants of a German balloon who were rescued almost naked after having been an hour in the water.

Another balloon has been rescued off the coast of Norway.

Two German balloons are still missing and British and German warships are searching for them.

HOME RACING.

Middle Park Plate Result.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The race for the Middle Parke Plate was run at New Market this afternoon with the following result:—

Bayardo	1
Vivid	2
Blankney II	3

Four ran.

The race was won by one length with four lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was—

6 to 1 on Bayards.
10 to 1 against Vivid.
100 to 6 against Blankney II.

Cambridgeshire Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is

3 to 1 against Cocksure.
10 to 1 against Rhodora.
100 to 9 against Sir Archibald and Pure Gem.
100 to 6 against Angelus Succour and Land League.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Probable Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 16.

H. E. Lord Minto's Autumn tour is not yet finally settled, but the following may be taken as approximate particulars:—

Leave Simla, 31st October. Pay Official visit to Jodhpur, 1st to 3rd November, investing H. H. the Maharaja with the K. C. S. I. recently conferred upon him, and holding a Durbar.

Bikanir will be reached the following day and a halt made until the 17th, the visit being informal.

Lucknow will be reached on the 19th. Arrival will be official, an address being presented to His Excellency at the Railway station. The visit to Lucknow lasts from the 19th to the 24th, the Viceroy attending the races, the Army ball and the Taluqdars' Fete, and being present at an Elephant procession through the City and holding a review of the troops in garrison.

Agra will be reached on the 24th, the visit there being unofficial and lasting until the 1st December.

Benares will be reached on the morning of the 2nd December, the visit being official and lasting for two-days, His Excellency leaving on the evening of the 3rd.

On the 4th Lord Minto proceeds by the narrow gauge line to Pusa and opens the Agricultural Institute, most oo the party goins on by the broad gauge line to Calcutta, His Excellency following and reaching Calcutta on the 5th December.

The party accompanying from Simla throughout the tour will include, in addition to the usual Staff and the family party, Mr. Arthur Guise, who was Comptroller of the Household in Canada, and has now arrived at Simla; also Lady Violet Elliot, His Excellency's daughter, who arrives by next Mail and Lord Francis Scott, who is also expected shortly from Home.

At Lucknow the party will be joined by Lady Eileen Elliot, Lord Minto's daughter, and Lord Melgund, his eldest son, also Mr. Allan Dawney.

Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, pays a visit to the Viceroy in the course of the coming season at Calcutta. Lady Maud Warrender, wife of the British Admiral, is also expected.

At Calcutta the usual Viceregal functions will be held, the only one at all likely to be out of the ordinary being the celebrations on the 1st January, as it will be the 50th Anniversary of the late Queen's Proclamation.

AKBAR DAY.

Celebration in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 16.

A very large and representative meeting was held here, yesterday, under the auspices of the Sind Hindu Sabha, to celebrate Akbar Day. All the Hindu and Mahomedan sections were represented. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Harchandrai, President of the Sabha, presided and delivered a long and luminous address. He said the present time, when India was reawakening and realising the necessity of union, was most opportune for celebrating Akbar Day. Sind being the birthplace of Akbar it was in the fitness of things that the annual Akbar day celebration should be inaugurated in Sind. The President referred to Akbar's principles of religious toleration, universal racial impartiality and policy of comprehension and consolidation with the result that Hindus became the bulwarks of his Empire. Akbar endeavoured to solidify his empire by creating one whole nation. The present Government resembled Akbar's in several important particulars except two, namely strict equality, and impartiality in filling high state officers and unification of the various Indian communities. He hoped Government would maintain the policy of the great exampiar, Akbar, in these respects also.

At the close of his remarkable speech the President was garlanded amidst loud cheers by Mir Ayubkhan, Barrister, third son of His Highness the late Ruler, of Las Beyla.

Mir Ayubkhan spoke in Urdu with great fervour and enthusiasm. He advocated the erection at Umerkot of a grand monument and emphasises the necessity of one common language for all India and the removal of racial distinctions and religious prejudices. Here the Mir was garlanded amidst loud cheers. The Mir advocated interdining. Seths Lokamal and Tirathdas also spoke.

THE CHARGE AGAINST ELLIS.

Case Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

The case against Ellis of the Ellis Opera Company of endangering human life by means of revolver shots which should have come off to-day has been adjourned till the 23rd instant on an application for adjournment being made and medical certificate produced to the effect that Ellis is ill at Secunderabad.

"LORD CHARLES BUNKLEY" UNMASKED.

Charged with Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 16.

"Lord Charles Bunkley," who is charged with attempting to cheat Messrs. Jaffer Jussuf and Co. of sundry articles of value of Rs. 1,500 has to-day been unmasked as Private James McMillan of the 1st Battalion, His Highland Light Infantry, is stationed at Dinapore. He is a gentlemanly looking young fellow and only recently joined the ranks. After indentification by an escort from his regiment he will be tried here on a criminal charge.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

RECEPTION AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCTOBER 16.

There was a change in the programme, and the special with H. E. the Governor and suite steamed in at 8 a.m. The band of the Leicesters and 100 rank-and-file furnished the Guard of Honor, and a salute of 15 guns was fired by the Battery, which arrived at the Station.

On alighting, His Excellency was received by the Commissioner, the Collector and the Chief Officers of the District.

The President of the Municipality and the District Board, with Staff, garlanded the Governor, who was then introduced to several of the Officers on the platform.

The British troops, Infantry and Artillery, were in attendance and the Police force, with its Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent kept order.

The Officers on the platform were General Bell, Commanding Officer, Major Smith, Captain Aitchinison, Mr. Murray, Mr. Cohen and the Military Chaplain; also Mr. Artal and the Divisional Officers.

His Excellency then drove off with his A.-D.-C., the Commissioner and General Bell, along the Club and Havelock Roads, under triumphal arches, erected at Doctor Bocce's and the Collector's Katchery.

The following Chiefs had been invited, of whom some were on the platform.

First Class Sirdars:—The Chief of Sangli; the Senior and Junior Chiefs of Miraj, Mudhole and Jamkhandi; the Senior and Junior Chiefs of Kurandwad; and the Chief of Ichalkaranji and Wantmuri.

Second Class Sirdars:—The Jaghirdars of Desai, Jambole, Naadi, Shirgaon, Belgaum, Nipani and Mangsuli.

Inamdars:—The Chiefs of Datwad, the Inamdars of Khemlapur, Bedgas, Desai, Kurbet, Kanjalgi, Jalleer, Chochadi, Ankalgi, Adkur, Ashte, Manjri and Hulikatti.

CUSTOMS OFFICER SHOT AT.

Gun Seized by the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 16.

Last night a Customs House officer, named Garnier, made a report to the police that he had been shot at twice with a double barrelled shot gun, by a young man named Wilson, who had given evidence last year as a Police officer before the Criminal Sessions, in the case in which Sergeant Brierly, of Akyab Volunteers, had been tried and acquitted for accidentally shooting a Chittagonian with a revolver in the leg, which had to be amputated.

Acting on Garnier's report, Inspector Jennings proceeded to the house of Wilson, who denied the charge and said he had been shooting at flying-foxes.

The Police Inspector attached no importance to this explanation, and as Garnier then refused to lodge a complaint, Wilson's gun was seized as a precautionary measure and sent to the office of the Commissioner of Police for orders.

THE BARISAL CONFERENCE.

1,000 Cheap Oil Paintings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

The "Englishman" writes that it is reported from tolerably trustworthy sources, that one R. L. Bannerji, imported from Paris or London 1,000 oil paintings of a picture which represents the Barisal Conference, at which Mr. Bannerji was arrested for testing the legality of the "Bande Mataram" circular, and on which occasion Chittaranjan Guha and others were assaulted by the police parawallas. The picture represents lads being beaten lying down.

These cheap oil paintings were meant for sale to-day, the 16th, or "Rakhi" Day, at Re. 1 each, but the Customs authorities are alleged to have detained the parcel, and the importer says he has sustained a loss of Rs. 1,000.

JAVA SUGAR FOR INDIA.

Large Importations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 16.

Large importation of Java sugar are arriving in Rangoon just at the present time. The s. s. "Pasha," of which Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. are the local Agents, arrived this morning from the Straits with a consignment of 80,000 bags, weighing 160,000 cwts. Of this quantity, 23,000 bags are for Rangoon, 500 for Moulmein, 300 for Chittagong and the balance for Calcutta. Four more of the largest steamers of the Asiatic Company are on their way to Rangoon and Calcutta with similarly large consignments of Java sugar.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Government Grant of Half a Lakh.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 16.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the University of Madras towards establishing University vacation lectures, on the condition that this sum is invested in Government securities and the interest on the investment is devoted to the purpose stated and not diverted therefrom, without the special sanction of Government.

If further funds are required for this purpose, the University must find them.

PARTITION DAY.

Revised Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

In connection with the celebration of Partition Day, late last evening, owing to the intervention of the Commissioner of Police, a revised programme was issued, stating that at sunset at 5-31 p. m. the procession should start from College-square at 4 p.m., and reach the Federation Hall at 4-30 p.m., and then march to a field at 9 p.m., by the South Road, Entally, near Moulali Doorga, which place is not covered by the Police prohibition.

In addition to the National Proclamation, a resolution should be moved to sympathise with the Indians in the Transvaal, and a telegram be sent to Lord Morley and Mr. Gandhi.

Celebration Wanting in Enthusiasm.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

Judging from the number of bathers at the River Ghats this morning and the subsequent attendance at the Beadon Square meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Partition or "Rakhibandhan" Day was not celebrated with anything resembling the enthusiasm displayed last year.

The bathers at the Ghats were very few, and the gathering at Beadon Square did not number over 2,000, nor could many people be seen with "Rakhis" on their wrists.

Many shops were closed in the Native quarter of the Town, but the Bengali shops in the European quarter were all open. What this evening's meeting will be like it is impossible to say.

Bannerji Inteviewed.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

According to "Empire" a fresh notice was issued this morning by Mr. Birley, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, prohibiting any organized meeting to be held on the grounds at 9, South road, Entally.

At 1-30 in the compound at Lall Bazar assembled, the Highlanders and 75 parawallas stood at ease with fixed bayonets awaiting instructions. In addition there were about a hundred para wallas armed with lathies, and European and Indian Mounted Police.

A reporter of "Empire" interviewed Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji who, being shewn the order, exclaimed, "Just what I expected. This is exactly what happened at the Barisal 1906 Conference."

"Then you did expect it?"

"Quite. In fact, we had made arrangements for it."

"And what course do you propose to adopt?"

"Legal," replied Bannerjee, "but in what form, we shall leave to our legal advisers. In view of our anticipation of this the organizors of the movement and myself held a meeting early this morning, and it was then decided that we should fight with weapons of law, if the meeting was prohibited we have quite made up our minds not to oppose the police and to avoid a riot. We do not wish to defy the authorities and come into collision with the police, because we believe that anything line a disturbance will injure our cause."

"Our programme is along the lives of possible and orderly development and in accordance with constitutional methods, if, however, the authorities go wrong we shall appeal to the Law Courts for vindication, as we did in the case of the Conference at Barisal in 1906 which a se is still pending at the Calcutta High Court."

"What are your reasons for stating that this order is illegal?"

"Because it affects private property which is not of course a public place.

THE GOSSAIN MURDER CASE REFERENCE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16.

Judgment has been reserved in the reference case of Kanai Lall Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose.

THE PATANDIN DACOITY.

Sentences Reduced on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 16.

Judgment has been delivered in the famous Patandin dacoity gang case by the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh. In this case it will be remembered seventy persons were tried at Barabanki, one accused died during trial, one was acquitted and the remaining were convicted; Patandin the leader being hanged. On appeal, twenty-eight accused have been acquitted and the sentence of the rest reduced. Many of these sentences were for tranportation for life, but these have been reduced to periods of seven to ten years.

DIVISIONAL STAFF RIDE.

Three Forces Operating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 16.

The Quetta Divisional Staff ride, under General Aylmer, commenced on the 15th inst.

Three forces are operating, one from Mastang Road, one from Kirdigap and one from Gorn. The ride will finish on the 19th inst.

The Signallers will remain out two days longer to go through collective signalling tests.

THE POOR RICH,

By Lilian Quiller-Couch.

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"What have you done for my rich."

It occurs to us, without the slightest touch of profanity, that if such a question is asked at the judgment bar of heaven, there will be considerable difficulty among most of the so-called guardians of our souls in finding a satisfactory answer.

We have been thinking of the rich and the so-called rich, and perhaps it's permissible to begin with his soul—though it is unusual, for that part of him seems generally forgotten. The poor have souls, of course, really important souls, and men old add men young toil for them and work out their lives among them. But the rich? "Oh, well, if they have souls surely they can look after themselves." That is the implied answer. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." And presumably, that ss why nobody tries to help him. The bishops, priests and deacons are all too busy looking after the poor.

No, we wrong them! Occasionally a Bishop or a Cardinal, forgetting that all men and women are his brothers and his sisters, in the West end as in the East-end, puts aside his kindly counsels, his encouragements, his helps, and his guidance, and getting up in a pulpit in a fashionable church he slams at "Vanity Fair," and hurls condemnation at the "Smart Set." He forgets that his very textbook tells him of the temptations of riches and the dangers to which the wealthy are exposed; he ignores the agonies and the trials, the soul-destroying anxieties which the rich people are often called upon to bear in common with all human beings, and he gives no word of kindness for the fortitude and endurance they so often reveal; but instead, the preacher denounces the rich as vicious and given over to pleasure. "Vanity Fair," with a smile on its face, and a slightly harder heart, goes on its way. And virtuous people who are not of the poor rich class say, "They well deserved those honest forcible utterances."

But when one day a Nonconformist minister happens to get up in his pulpit and remark, en passant, that the working-man often drinks more than he should, the case is, of course, different. The sturdy, honest British workingman drinks too much! Perhaps some of us can still remember the howls of abuse which fell upon a preacher who had the temerity to find such a flaw in the poor man. Was it Christian? Was it noble? Was it even true to say so? The insult was not to be borne! No. It is only the rich who may be denounced for their sins and failings.

The week-end parties, the week-end journeyings the week-end employment of servants by the rich, all these things are matters for condemnation. But when the same thing takes place among the poor we call them "natural pleasures." We gush and say "How beautiful!" when we see the rush of poor families for excursion-tickets. We talk of the "back-bone of England" when we see a team of footballers or a string of cyclists tearing through the country on Sunday, The restlessness of the thriftless is considered but a sign of progress. And it gives us no concern that the East-ender insists upon keeping the tradesmen of his district hard at work on a Sunday because he himself refuses to do his shopping on Saturday.

We have a few millionaires among us, and perhaps we ought not to include them in the "poor rich," though in many ways they come into the category. Certain it is, however, that to live in this world with the greatest amount of creature conforts one must be a millionaire or a pauper. At least, to us who are not quite of either class, this is what seems to be the case, and the difference between these two classes seems to be that if the millionaire wants a thing he pays for it in hard cash; if the pauper wants a thing he has it given to him. While for the poor rich there is the double unselfish pleasure—that of watching the millionaire as he buys what he wants, and that of providing it for the pauper.

So the poor rich may find himself, as we find ourselves and our friends very often, living in a decaying district, in a small house with neither lighting apparatus nor bathroom, while he pays his share towards the oak-panelling which the pauper is to have round his rooms, towards the electric light which is to be placed above his bed, and towards the porcelain bath in which he is to bathe himself. And the holiday, the little pleasure, the toy for his child, the bauble for his wife which the poor rich thought he would like to indulge in—well, first he must see to those free nurseries, those free meals, boots, breakfasts, false teeth, spectacles, goldfish, rocking-horses, doctors, nurses, dancing-lessons, shower-baths and other trifles which the pauper wishes to have, or his friends wish him to have.

When a man gets up, as in most mixed gatherings there is generally a man eager to do, and declaims against the evil fact that a Bishop lives in a palace (ignorantly passing by the fact that the word was quite rightly applied to the house of a bishop in early days, and is but a survival), he is generally quite ready to demand palaces for paupers, and to demand that the poor rich shall pay for them. There is nothing wrong in his eyes in having a palace for persons who do nothing, provided they are poor persons. The Bishops, who far too often die of sheer hard work (for the poor), are, for some inscrutable reason or other, deemed unfit inhabitants of homes with electric light and porcelain baths and gorgeous treasures of wood and stone.

Alas, the poor rich, bled, abused, neglected, not only is it hard for them to enter heaven, but it is fairly hard for them to stay upon earth sometimes. When a workman damages himself or is damaged in the service of his employer he receives compensation, very excellent, very prudent, very comfortable—for the workman. But when that workman by disobidiently smoking his pipe during working hours on the property of the poor rich man, burns his ancestral home to the ground, with all his beloved possessions, dear to him almost as his life, what compensation is there for the poor rich man? What does the workman give? And when the chauffeur driving out a party of his own friends surreptitiously, smashes his master's five hundred-pound automobile, what comfort and compensation does the master get?

The poor rich may be a tyrant, a blood-sucker, a battener upon the lives of the poor, in the eyes of many, but to some of us he seems rather like the old man in the story of "The Old Man and His Ass," in as much as whatever he does it is sure to be wrong. We are told and we read of the disgraceful extravagance of the rich, of the wealth they pour out to buy costly luxuries. Yet the growing and the making of those luxuries, keep armies of people in employment, and it is not these rich who ask that people shall be sweated to provide them with their food and clothes; it is generally a man originally of their own class, who causes the sweating. Do not many of us remember that Queen Victoria was said to injure her people and their trade because she would not keep a more costly Court? And do not many of us remember that when at her death a long term of mourning was decided upon, protests and pleas went forth, stating that a long term of Court mourning meant ruin to thousands of workingmen and women? If the rich did not follow their round of gaiety and continue their money-spending career, poverty, it was declared, must inevitably fall upon the workpeople, and trades would be in a state of collapse.

When the poor are hurling their anathemas against the poor rich, and the agitators of the poor are revelling in their own verbosity over false economics, it will perhaps be well for them to pause and give thought for awhile to the woes of the poor rich. They may perhaps (these exemplary poor) sincerely, wish not be unjust; they certainly will sincerely wish not to do things dangerous to themselves. There is a little story, old, and disappointing in its ending, a story about the killing of a goose who laid a beautiful golden egg. It was a good thing to have golden eggs daily. It was a dull house, and a poor one, when there was no goose left to lay any more. No one now pities the slayers; but most of us love that gracious goose, and always shall.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2, (PARIS, OCTOBER 3)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

HOME.

Carnegie Hero Fund.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie in a letter read at a meeting of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees last week, announced his intention of devoting £250,000 to the creation of a Hero Fund. Its first object is to place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before until again able to work. The purpose and general plan of the fund have received the gracious approval of the King.

Ecclesiastical.—Some correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. H. H. Leeper, vicar of St. Stephen, Devonport, with reference to a sermon recently preached in the church by the Rev. R. A. Kingdon, commending transubstantiation as a test word of the Catholic faith.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells on Wednesday announced that the amount necessary to complete the purchase of Glastonbury Abbey had been given and promised. The King gave £100.

Election Intelligence.—The result of the Newcastle by-election last week was as follows:—Mr. G. Renwick (U.), 13,863; Mr. E. Shortt (L.), 11,720; Mr. E. R. Hartley (Soc.), 2,971—Unionist majority over Liberal, 2,143. This means the gain of a seat by the Unionists.

Football.—Under Rugby Union rules, the Australian team opened their tour in Great Britain on Saturday by beating Devonshire, at Devonport, by three goals and three tries to a try.

Fraud on a London Bank.—By means of forged intimations of the transfer of an account, several of the south-eastern branches of the London and South-Western Bank were last week defrauded, to the total amount of £2,320.

Golf.—The autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club was held at St Andrews on Wednesday. In the competition for the King William IV. medal Mr. E. Blackwell and Mr. L. Balfour Melville tied for first place with scores of 79.

Ireland.—It is stated that a meeting of representatives of the Irish Reform Association and the newly-formed Imperial Home Rule Association recently took place, and discussed the possibility of drafting a measure of local government, which it is hoped Lord MacDonnell may be able to introduce in the House of Lords. Our Dublin correspondent, referring to the Eucharistic procession and the action taken by the Irish voters at Newcastle, expresses the belief that the whole incident has given acute discomfort to the Nationalist leaders, and that they are anxious that the matter should be allowed to drop.

Law and Police.—At Thames Police Court on Saturday, six men and a woman, members of the managing board of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, were brought up charged with conspiracy to defraud the board. The defendants were remanded on bail.

Resignation of Lord Tweedmouth.—Lord Tweedmouth has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council for reasons of health, and the King has accepted his resignation.

The King at Dunblane.—On Monday morning the King, travelling from Balmoral by motor and special train, visited Dunblane and opened the new Queen Victoria School for the sons of Scottish sailors and soldiers. On the way his Majesty made a short stay at Blairgowrie, where he had a hearty welcome, and was presented with addresses by the town councils of Blairgowrie and Rattray. Dunblane was gaily decorated, and large crowds cheered the King as the Royal procession passed through the streets on the way to the school. At the new building an address from the subscribers was presented to his Majesty by Lord Rosebery president of the council, and in reply the King said they could not better have honoured the memory of the dead who had lived worthily than by founding that institution. After declaring the school open, and conferring the honour of knighthood on Colonel P. D. Trotter, chairman of the executive committee, his Majesty inspected the building, and shortly afterwards left by train for Balmoral.

The Letters of Queen Victoria.—By the King's command, a new and popular edition of "The Letters of Queen Victoria," in three volumes, is to be published by Mr. Murray, in conjunction with "The Times," at 6s. net.

The Licensing Bill.—A great "national" demonstration took place on Sunday in London against the Licensing Bill.

The Lord Mayor.—Sir G. W. Truscott will be Lord Mayor for the ensuing municipal year.

The Post Office.—The 54th report of the Postmaster-General has been issued. It is an exhaustive statement of the work of the department, and shows that the total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom in the past financial year was 4,972,070,000, an average number of 112·5 for each person.

The Speaker at Carlisle.—At the Courts at Carlisle last week the Speaker of the House of Commons was presented with his portrait.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Admiralty despatch to the Australian Commonwealth in reply to Mr. Deakin's proposals has been laid on the table of the Commonwealth House of Representatives. It states that the Admiralty consider that security from overseas attack on the Empire is best secured by the distribution of the Imperial Navy as the strategic necessities of the moment dictate. At the same time, they recognize the importance politically of fostering a feeling of security in the coastal towns and therefore express their willingness to co-operate in the formation of a local flotilla.—The new Defence Bill of the Commonwealth Government was introduced in the Federal House of Commons on Tuesday. It amends the Act of 1903, chiefly by establishing the principle of compulsory training. Mr. Ewing, in introducing the Bill, said it was its main principle that it was the duty of every young man and every growing youth to serve for the defence of his country. He denied that it was a conscription Bill, and pointed out that the voluntary system had failed. Under the Bill the Commonwealth would get 82,000 men for about £190,000 a year more than they were now paying.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Campaign.—Our New York correspondent analyses the Standard Oil letters read by Mr. Hearst, and says that they seem to attack the foundations of Republican government.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Dalai Lama on Monday arrived in Peking. He was received by high Imperial officials and conducted in State, amid immense crowds of spectators, to the lamasery assigned for his residence.

France.—Another death has occurred in connexion with the explosion on a cruiser.—The King and Queen of Spain spent Sunday in Paris.—Two anti-militarists have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine for insulting the army.

Germany.—The German Navy League has issued a new working programme for the immediate future

which amounts to a demand for six new large armoured cruisers and a considerable development of the Naval Reserve.—A collision occurred on Saturday between two trains on the elevated electric railway in Berlin. One car was hurled bodily from the line into a yard below, and others were shattered. Sixteen persons were killed on the spot, and many were injured.

Morocco.—A Franco-German incident has occurred at Casablanca. French soldiers arrested deserters from the Foreign Legion while they were about to embark on board a German vessel under the superintendance of an official from the German Consulate, and the German contested their right to do so.—It is stated that all the Powers with the exception of Belgium and Portugal, have now notified their adhesion to the terms of the Franco-Spanish Note on the affairs of Morocco.

Persia.—An attack made by the Royalist forces on Tabriz is reported to have failed although a few Kurds obtained a lodgment.

Turkey.—The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria have been further complicated by the non-evacuation of the Oriental Railways Company's line by Bulgarian troops, who occupied it during a strike. It is understood that the British Government has notified the Bulgarian Government that it considers the seizure of the line to be unjustifiable. The French, German, and Austro-Hungarian Governments are also stated to have protested against the action of the Bulgarian Government in the matter.—Our Constantinople correspondent furnishes a summary of the political programme of the Young Turk organisation. It is a comprehensive document, which deals with the subjets, among others, of the Constitution, the franchise, labour and agrarian legislation, and the language question: it adopts a policy of free education and recognizes equality of light for all Ottoman subjects, without distinction of race or religion.

Cholera.—The cholera in St. Petersburg has begun to decline.

Naval and Military.—Tuesday's "London Gazette" contains an announcement of the institution of a new Decoration for officers of the Territorial Force, to be entitled the Territorial Decoration.—Lord Roberts writes drawing attention to the fact that the National Service League does not advocate a compulsory system of service either for the Navy or Regular Army.—Some further experiments have taken place with the new military aeroplane.

Obituary.—Mr. T. S. Aldis, Lady Biddulph, Captain E. A. Bolitho, R. N., Sir S. Canning, Mr. E. D. Church, Sir G. H. Cornewall, Mr. W. J. Davey, Mr. William Farren, Colonel G. L. Fraser, Sir J. C. Gamble, Sir J. Gibson-Craig, Hon. O. Howard, Sir A. Macan, M. Albert Maignan, Admiral R. Moorman, Canon C. J. Parker, Rev. H. A. Redpath, and Mr. W. Tallack.—"Times."

THE LATE PREMIER'S WILL.

Personalty £60,000.

London, Oct. 3.

We understand that probate will shortly be granted of the will of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, G. C. B., M. P., the late Prime Minister, who died on April 22 last.

The will and codicil which are both short, contain little of interest outside the family. The executors are the Right Hon. John Sinclair, M. P., Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. Mathew Pearce Campbell and Mr. William Alexander Campbell, cousins of the testator.

After various pecuniary and specific legacies, including one of all correspondence, papers, etc., of every sort to the Right Hon. John Sinclair, to be dealt with solely by him at his absolute and unquestioned discretion, the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman directs all the residue, including Belmont Castle, to be held on trust for his grand nephew, James Hugh Campbell on his attaining the age of twenty-five years, the income in the meantime to be administered by Sir Henry's neice, Mrs. Alice Eliza Campbell (the mother of Mr. James Hugh Campbell.)

The gross personalty will be sworn at under £60,000. This is exclusive of estates in Scotland, which are of considerable value.

Sir Henry had only a life interest in the estates of Hunton Court, near Maidstone, which devolves on his nephew, Mr. James Campbell-Bannerman.

SIR HENRY'S BROTHER.

£4,500 TO THE CHURCH OUT OF ESTATE OF £210,000.

The inventory of the personal estate of the Right Hon. James Alexander Campbell, LL.D., of Stracathro, in Forfarshire, and 2, Prince's gardens, London S. W., for many years M. P. for the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, who died on May 29, has now been lodged for confirmation.

The gross personal estate is given at £210,929. This is exclusive of the landed estate of Stracathro and heritable properties in Glasgow. The estate duty paid is £16,763 17s 6d.

The trustees are Sir Henry Peto, Bart, (deceased), brother-in-law; Mr. M. Pearce Campbell, of Messrs. J. and W. Campbell and Co., Glasgow; Mr. Andrew Ralston Glamis, and Mr. Shaw Adamson. The win is purely a family settlement, but under a codicil the deceased leaves the following legacies to the Church of Scotland:—

Home Mission Scheme	£1,000
Endowment Scheme	£1,000
Foreign Mission Scheme	£1,000
Kirk Session of Barony Church, Glasgow, for the poor	£1,000
Association for the Augmentation of Smaller Livings for Stracathro Parish	£500

By the same codicil he also bequeaths a half-year's wages to all domestic, farm, and estate servants in his employment at his death.

ADMIRALTY "WIRELESS."

Remarkable Experiments at Portsmouth.

London, October 3.

Mr. Lee de Forest yesterday gave a description of his wireless experiments at Portsmouth.

"I was in H.M.S. "Furious," which steamed to the south from the port," he said. "My wife was in the "Vernon," which remained at anchor in Portsmouth Harbour. We exchanged service messages written by the officers—just the kind of messages that would be sent by one captain to another in time of war. These messages were distinctly received over a distance of fifty sea miles.

"There were a few interruptions, which is not surprising, considering that a whole fleet of warships and liners were using wireless telegraphy in the neighbourhood. But on the whole, the experiments were remarkably successful.

"The chief use of wireless telephony will be for small craft, such as destroyers, which do not carry skilled telegraph operators; and for small liners which want to save expense. Large battleships and cruisers will carry both installations.

"Can a wireless telephonic message be intercepted by other ships than that for which it is intended? Of course, if their instruments are of the same tune and in modern naval warfare it may be assumed that each side will continue to ascertain the tune of the other.

"But two precautions can be employed. One is a secret code, which may be changed at will. The other is the possibility of limiting the range of the instruments by a regulation of the apparatus, so that a message is inaudible to the enemy in the offing."

At Fort Munro, in America, the system is used between the land fort and the tug which draws the floating target, so that the effect of each shot is known instantly.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Turkey.

BULGARIAN PRESUMPTION.

September 26.—The Porte has addressed a circular Note to the Embassies of the Powers at Constantinople calling attention to the occupation of the Oriental railways by Bulgarian troops. The Note declares that these proceedings constitute a violation of the rights of the Porte, as guaranteed by the Berlin Treaty, and requests the Powers to intervene at Sofia with a view to the restoration of the railway to the Oriental Railways Company. The "Times" Constantinople correspondent states that the Press continues to discuss the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria with calm, and the Ikdam remarks that the bond of mutual political and economic interests which unites the empire and the Principality is too strong to be broken on account of incidents of secondary importance.

Sept. 28.—Official statements received in London and also issued in Sofia, deny that the Bulgarian Government, although the situation requires that it shall keep the Oriental Railway line at present in its own hands, intends to infringe rights of ownership, or to injure the material interests of any one. The Government, in raising the question of the working of the line, is not forestalling the settlement of the question of ownership, nor does it think of invading the interests of anybody.—According to a "Reuter" despatch from Constantinople, the view in Turkish official circles continues to be that both the railway question and the Gueshoff incident are easy of adjustment, though Bulgaria must first begin by respecting legality and restoring the line.

September 29.—It is understood that the British Government has notified the Bulgarian Government that it considers the seizure of the Oriental Railways line by Bulgaria to be unjustifiable. The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments are also stated to have protested against the action of the Bulgarian Government in the matter.—According to our Constantinople correspondent, the action of the Porte in addressing to the respesentatives of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Berlin a Note requesting them to take the necessary steps to induce the Bulgarian Government to withdraw from the occupied railway has been well received. The opinion appears to be growing among the Young Turks that, if the Bulgarian Government takes the first step towards a settlement by withdrawing its employes and troops from the railway, it will not be impossible to settle the affair on financial basis.

Sept. 30.—The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople says:—The Oriental Railway Company has received reports from its officials in Eastern Roumelia accusing the Bulgarian troops of having displayed roughness, amounting in some cases to brutality, in their treatment of the employes of the company. The company has sent the reports, accompanied by a strong protest against the conduct of the Bulgarian troops, to the Ottoman Minister of Public Works and the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

By her occupation of the Eastern Roumelian railway line, Bulgaria has secured an object for compensation, as upon a peacable solution of the vassalage question Bulgaria would purchase the line from Turkey. Should, however, war break out, Bulgaria has secured a strategical railway, by which she could move troops outward.

Oct. 1.—It is announced that the Bulgarian Government is about to address a circular Note to the Powers explaining its action and the steps which it proposes to take with reference to the occupation of the Oriental Railway line.—Our Constantinople correspondent says that there is growing uneasiness there as to the possibility that Bulgaria will shortly declare her independence.

AUSTRAIA-HUNGARY AND THE BALKANS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30 (Times).—Telegrams from Vienna asserting that the Government will be empowered by the Delegations to take such measures as are necessary for the permanent retention of the occupied provinces revive the alarm here over the Bosnian question. Russia naturally entertains the greatest dread of international complications at a time when her attention is directed to internal reforms. The reopening of the Bosnian question perforce involves untold developments in the whole Balkan problem, and is, therefore, particularly undesirable for Russia. But statesmen here believe that other Powers are interested in "letting sleeping dogs lie," and still hope that Austria-Hungary may be prevented from throwing a lighted torch into the Balkan powder magazine.

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

At the French Ministerial Council on October 1st Mr. Pichon announced that the Russian Government had addressed a memorandum to the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Berlin, and had proposed that the question of the Oriental Railways as raised by Bulgaria should be submitted to the signatory Powers.

It was decided that France should give her adhesion to the Note.

MACEDONIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on October 1:—

While it is coming to be regarded as certain that the Bulgarian proclamation of independence is a matter of the few weeks at most, and while messages from Hungary report Bulgarian purchases of cavalry and artillery horses, the question of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina is daily acquiring greater prominence. It is semi-officially denied that the annexation will be announced in the speech from the Throne to the Delegations on Oct. 8, though it is stated to be probable that an emphatic allusion will be made to the intangible hegemony of Austria-Hungary in the provinces. Nevertheless, journals at Prague and Budapest declare annexation to be at hand, one Hungarian journal, the "Ujsag," stating that the annexation will constitute the case of force majure in which the Hungarian Government is bound by its pact with the Crown to grant an increase of the army.

Baron von Adhrenthal is understood to describe this talk of annexation as premature, but there is a strong impression in Buda-Pesth that, notwithstanding Hungarian opposition and the objections of the Baron de Burian, annexation is practically decided upon. Possibly the fear of provoking complications abroad and of annexing an insurrection in the provinces themselves may induce the Foreign Minister to pause, but as matters stand to-day it is thought likely that annexation will be proclaimed well before the end of the year.

The correspondent of the same paper at St. Petersburg writes:—The "Times" of Sept. 28 containing a leading article and letter on the "Near East" has been read here with special interest. The emphatically negative attitude therein adopted towards troublers of the peace in the Balkans excites great satisfaction, and affords a further motive for self-congratulation on the Anglo-Russian rapprochement, which is thus expected to yield good fruit in the least foreseen contingencies. The general conclusion that Austria-Hungary is becoming involved in a dangerous adventure is entirely subscribed here, as indicated in these telegrams.

Can, however, the peril be conjured by the united efforts of England and Russia and the latter's ally? The question is answered here in the affirmative, provided that the Government in Sofia realises that Bulgaria is being used as the Austrian catspaw. The reasonable prospect of war embracing all the Balkan States if the designs of an annexation of Bosnia and of a declaration of independence by Bulgaria are effected most, it is hoped, sober overheated imaginations in Sofia and make the advocates of war not over-sanguine.

MOROCCO.

Tangier, Sept. 25 ("Times.")—A "resume" of the German Government's reply to the Franco-Spanish Note was published here to-day. It is recognised as conciliatory and gives general satisfaction.

Meanwhile we are enjoying a period of calm on the coast unparalleled for a long time. Now that it seems likely that an "entente" will be reached in Europe on the Morocco question, capitalists might do worse than consider whether there is no field open or opening in Morocco. Trade has greatly increased since Mulai Hafid's proclamation, and merchants and traders all report that business is increasing daily. One German firm informs me that its orders for cloths and other materials from Europe are unprecedented.

INCIDENT AT CASABLANCA.

Tangier, Sept. 27 (Times).—An incident which has occurred at Casablanca is, on the whole, calmly criticised here, except by the more excitable and bellicose subjects of the two nations concerned. The undisputed facts appear to be as follows:—Five soldiers of the Foreign Legion, of whom three are Germans, one a Russian, and one an Austrian, deserted, and concealed themselves in Casablanca, it is said, under the protection of the German Resident. On the arrival of a German steamer in port the German deserters demanded of the German Consul that they should be repatriated, and the Consul sent his clerk and a native soldier of the Consulate to escort them on board. The Russian and the Austrian also took advantage of the protection of the German Consular official. The French gendarmes, who had orders to arrest these deserters if they discovered them, proceeded to do so, and a scrimmage ensued. Eventually all five were arrested and lodged in prison.

The German Consulate demands the release of the three Germans, and the French military authorities refused. So many difficult questions of international law are concerned beginning with the Morocco capitulations and ending with the definition of the status of French troops in Casablanca, that I refrain from all criticism. The question will be dealt with between the two Governments direct, as being on the French side a military affair, it is outside the scope of the French Legation here.

The dignified and conciliatory reply of the German Government to the Franco-Spanish Note had largely cleared the atmosphere of clouds, and this incident is very unfortunate.

Cologne, Sept. 28 (Reuter).—The Tangier correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" gives the following account of the incident at Casblanca:—At midday on Friday, Herr Just, secretary to the German Consulate at Casablanca, attended by a soldier attached to the Consulate, had accompanied some soldiers of the Foreign Legion, who had placed themselves under the protection of the Consulate, to the harbour in a boat which was to carry them to the German stamer "Cintra," when the embarkation was prevented by French soldiers. The boat was upset and its occupants thrown into the water. They were in danger of drowning, but were rescued. The French troops violently seized the Legionaries, struck the soldier belonging to the Consulate so seriously as to draw blood, hit Herr Just in the face so that it swelled, and finally tore his clothes. Herr Just made a protest against the seizure of the Legionaries, whereupon the harbour-master threatened him with a revolver. Then the Vice-Consul, Herr Manss, appeared on the scene with a dragoman, and demanded the instant release of the Consulate soldier who had been put in irons in a brutal manner. At first the demand was refused, and it was only after repeated formal demands and the intimation of further measures that the soldier was set free.

Paris, Sept. 29 ("Times").—The "detente" caused by the conciliatory tone of the German reply to the Franco-Spanish Note and the very favourable reception which has been accorded to that Note by the rest of the Powers have produced an excellent effect, which makes itself felt in the treatment of the Casablanca incident. The two Power more immediately concerned have agreed to await detailed accounts of the incident before entering upon a discussion with a view to determining the measure in which either side may have acted contrary to the principles of international comity, if not of international law.

It is understood that in regard to the Casablanca incident the German and French Governments are in accord as to the manner in which the incident and the questions arising of it are to be dealt with, and that there is a good prospect of a very conciliatory treatment of the affair on the part of both Governments.

Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphed, September 30:

France and Spain are now in possession of the replies of all the Powers to their Note of Sep. 14, and the new Note which is being drawn up will set forth the conditions which will be imposed upon Mulai Hafid, and which he will have to accept before he is recognised as Sulan.

The new Note will not propose that Mulai Hafid shou ld be required to disavow the Holy War, but it will suggest that some other step should be taken to secure Europeans against fanaticism.

Moreover, it will make no mention of the pecuniary claims of France and Spain arising out of the Shawia campaign.

A conciliatory disposition is being manifested both by France and Germany regarding the seizure of deserters from the Foreign Legion at Casablanca.

An inquiry into the facts on parallel lines is being conducted in Paris and Berlin.

The correspondent of the "Evening Standard" at Paris sends the following translation from Gil Blas of a witty dialogue, which, he says, exactly expresses the man in the Paris street's opinion on the Franco-German incident at Casablanca:—

(The scene is the Lion Brewery at Cologne.)

"Fritz, shall I tell thee an excellent profession?"

"Yes, Wilhelm, and then I will see if it is worth following."

"Make thyself a French Legionary."

"Wilhelm, thou art mad! I cannot be a French Legionary, for I am not a Frenchman."

"Fritz, thou art foolish. It is because thou art not French that thou canst be a French Legionary."

"That is too much for me, Wilhelm. Explain thyself."

"Good. Thou crossest the frontier, and thou sayest to the first French gendarme that thou meetest, 'I am a German. I want to enlist in the Foreign Legion.' Then he sends thee immediately to Paris."

"I've always wanted to go to Paris."

"Seest thou? From Paris they send thee to Algiers."

"Ach! That is a splendid journey. And that costs nothing?"

"On the contrary, thou art fed, thou art dressed, thou getest a gun, a sword, everything."

"Ach! Then I am a soldier? Thank thee for nothing."

"Thou art stupid, Fritz. It is nothing of the sort. The best takes thee on, and thou goest to Morocco."

"What a feilow thou art, Wilhelm. Thou wishest me to go to fight in the war?"

"Thou wilt not fight, thickhead. Directly thou art there, thou joinest an association. The association buys from thee thy clothes, thy gun, thy sword, gives thee money, and sends thee back to Germany. Thou comest back with thy little pile, and thou marriest thy Gretel."

"But Gretel wants much money."

"Then thou beginnest again under another name."

"They will not recognise me in France?"

"There is no danger. They are thickheads, those French."

"Ach! That is good. It is a good profession. I shall try it. But what if the gendarmes catch me when I go to the association?"

"The German Consul is there. He is very rude to them."

"And if the gendarmes take me to prison all the same?"

"The 'Cologue Gazette' will insist upon an apology from France."

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Rome, Sept. 29 ("Times").—The meeting at Desio to-day between Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky is, as more than one Italian newspapers points out, of no little interest, not only to Italy, but also to international policy in Eastern Europe. An attempt made in 1902 in the part of Italy to come to a closer understanding with Russia proved rather a disastrous failure, partly owing to the distrustful attitude of her allies and partly to other unfortunate circumstances. The fiasco of the projected visit of the Czar to Italy and the noisy demonstration of hostility towards his Government made by the Italian Socialists widened the gulf between the two countries still further, so that the Murzsteg Agreement between Russia and Austria-Hungary seemed to signalise the complete exclusion of Italy from their common policy in the Balkans. Since that day the situation has changed. Italy has established more cordial relations of friendship with her Austrian ally, with whom she has also effected an understanding which should safeguard her legitimate interest in the future of the Balkan States. She is now, it may be hoped, coming to a like understanding with the Russian Government and laying the foundation of better and more intimate relations between herself and the Russian people.

At any rate, the Desio conference shows the desire of Russia to include Italy as a factor in her policy, and should also mark the end of the strained relations which, in spite of the apparent good will of both Governments, have hitherto existed between the two countries.

An official statement made after the colloquy between Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky to-day declares that the cordiality of the personal relations between the two Ministers may be considered as also existing in the political relations of the two countries whom they represent. It says:—

To-day's meeting has fully confirmed the result of other meeting, recently held by M. Isvolsky with other statesmen, in all that concerned the Eastern question, the new situation of the Ottoman Empire, and the other more important questions of the day. The colloquies which have taken place between the two Ministers will make the relations between Italy and Russia more intimate than they have been for a long time, since they have revealed complete identity of views with regard to the special interests of the two countries whose mutual explanations have been made in perfect harmony and with intentions that are most favourable to the cause of peace. With these peaceful intentions the two states will be able to exercise a harmonious influence upon the development of the international situation.

THE LIMITATION OF SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In compliance with the resolution passed in the House of Commons on June 3, a Parliamentary return (Miscellaneous, No. 8) has been issued, giving the reports of His Majesty's representatives accredited to France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland, on the subject of the principles and methods adopted by these countries for limiting the length of speeches in their respective Parliaments.

There are no restrictions limiting the length of speeches either in the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, or in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, or in the two House of the Austrian Diet, but in the last-named limitations are indirectly imposed as to the number of speeches which may be delivered by members in any debate standing on the order of the day. In the case of Belgium, the House of Representatives can always decide whether, in a discussion, a speaker other than the Minister or a member who has drawn up a report on the subject under discussion, should be permitted to speak only for a fixed time. Any member proposing to interpellate the Government must inform the President in writing of the object of his interpellation, and must limit his statement to thirty minutes. If the Minister whose duty it is to reply does not do so at once, the interpellation is closed, and the member who put it forward may speak again for fifteen minutes. After the Government's reply, four speakers only, including the author of the interpellation, may address the House, and they only for fifteen minutes. Except for these rules there is no time-limit for speeches in debates.

Neither in Spain nor in Italy is there any method in force for limiting the length of speeches, expect in special cases. In Spain one speech may not take up more than one sitting of the House, unless by special permission, but a member may speak a number of times during the same period. In Italy the President of the Chamber may, after two warnings, forbid a speaker who wanders from the subject under discussion to take any further part in the proceedings during the sitting. A speech may be read, but for not longer than fifteen minutes. Any one who wishes to withdraw an amendment must explain his reasons for doing so in the space of five minutes.

The Swiss Legislative Assemblies make no special provision, but their procedure in regard to a speaker who wanders from the subject under discussion is similar to that adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

In the Senate of the United States there are practically no rules for limiting the length of speeches, but arrangements are made by unanimous consent or by negotiation with the opposition for the purpose of facilitating the passage of a measure. In the House of Representatives, however, debate is regulated by a complicated system of rules, the effect of many of which is to limit the length of speeches. The chief of these rules is to limit a member to one hour in the House or in Committee, and no member may speak more than once, unless he is the mover, proposer, or introducer of the question under discussion, in which case he may speak in reply after all choosing to speak have spoken. Nevertheless, a member who has spoken once to the main question may speak again to an amendment. In addition to the rules governing general debates, there is a further system which regulates the procedure in regard to amendments.

NO NAVAL LOAN.

Cabinet Minister's Statement.

SUPREMACY TO BE MAINTAINED.

London, October. 3

Two statements of great importance, from their bearing on the Naval policy of the Government, were made by Mr. L. Harcourt, M. P., First Commissioner of Works, in a speech delivered by him yesterday at Crawshawbooth, Lancashire. The first was to the effect that British Naval superiority will be maintained at whatever cost, by "building the sufficient but the minimum number of ships." The second was that the cost of maintaining Naval supremacy will not be met by a loan, but "from the abounding and ever-increasing wealth of this country—by methods of sound finance." The similarity between this passage and the language used by Mr. Lloyd-George on Thursday evening will strike the public.

ENGLAND'S PARAMOUNT POWER.

Mr, Harcourt said it was much to be regretted that that part of the summer known as the silly season had been exploited by a section of the Press in favour of big fleets and for sea scares. It was said that every country had the Press which it deserved, but he would be sorry to think that this blatant sensationalism, full of international danger, represented in any degree the sober opinion of a peace loving people.

Referring to the German Naval programme, he said that he preferred our annual system, which left us freedom, and enabled us to relieve the burdens of the taxpayers of the country from any expenditure except that which appeared to be at the time essential for our safety. But these conditions applied to ourselves alone. "It is we only who possess a naval supremacy, which we mean to maintain, over any other nation in the world." (Cheers).

To other countries, conscious of an inferiority of sea power, a programme spread over many years was a perfectly rational and a transparently honest proceeding.

"Such operations on their part are no concern of ours unless, and until, they endanger our supremacy at sea. Then, and not till then, is it necessary for us to take action, and that action should consist in building the sufficient but the minimum number of ships which may be necessary to maintain our present undoubted superiority. We depend for the defence of our country and our homes on the command of the sea."

It was essential that our shores should be secure against invasion. That security we had got now; that security we were determined to maintain in the future. There might be circumstances under which the cost would be heavy, but any probable sacrifices which may be demanded of the people "can be met, as they have been met before, from the abounding and ever-increasing wealth of this country.

He saw no reason to doubt that the necessary funds could be provided by methods of sound finance, which would not throw on posterity the burden of an expenditure which was not for their benefit.

A loan for the purpose of battleship and gun construction contained within itself almost every financial fallacy and economic vice which it was possible to conceive. Was there ever such folly as a loan for shipbuilding? He should regard it almost as an act of bankruptcy. There was only one sound policy in public finance as in private—to pay your way as you go.

With regard to Germany, Mr. Harcourt said:—

"There has not been any period in the last ten or fifteen years—and I speak with knowledge and with a sense of deep responsibility—in which our relations with Germany—commercial, colonial, political and dynastic—have been on a firmer and more friendly footing than they are to-day.

Our rivalries are only in trade and education, and though I should claim for us the supremacy of the former, I would yield to Germany the palm for perfection in the latter. But of personal animosity there is none between the rulers, the Governments or the peoples.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

RUMOURED MILITARY AND NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

Substantial reductions, it is rumoured in Service circles, are to be made in connection with both the Army and the Navy in the Mediterranean next year, and it is anticipated that the fleet there will be further reduced by both battleships and cruisers being ordered home to Plymouth. This step will be taken in opposition, it is asserted to the opinions of the local heads of both services there, including the Duke of Connaught, who, as High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, holds strongly that the forces available for service both at Malta and at Gibraltar are at present insufficent for the work they are expected to perform.

The dockyard at Malta, it is understood will be reduced to very modest limits, and only work of great urgency will be carried out there. This will mean a very considerable saving without, it is argued, any real reduction in efficiency, since all the ships now stationed in the Mediterranean are sufficently speedy to be able to make a rapid journey home to Sheerness or Devonport for repairs and refits.

The reduction of the Malta garrison, however, the Duke of Connaught regards as most serious, and it is possible that there will be some modificatson in the policy of the Government in this direction.

PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES.

To Go to Sea Next Autumn.

Prince Edward of Wales will probably stay for a time on one of the flagships during the naval manœuvres next autumn in order to see something of life with the fleet at sea.

The young Prince will leave the Naval College at Osborne at Easter, so that, under ordinary circumstances, he would have no opportunity of going to sea, as he will soon afterwards according to present arrangements, proceed to the University. Both the King and the Prince of Wales are anxious that he shall make at least one cruise before his period of naval training comes to an end, and it is expected that as Prince Louis of Battenberg will then, in all probability, be in command of the Atlantic Fleet the young Prince will be embarked upon his flagship.

Beyond the fact that he will have special quarters allotted to him, Prince Edward will be treat d precisely the same as any other officer of his rank and will take his turn of duty in the ordinary course.

As soon as he leaves Osborne his quarters will be taken over by his brother, Prince Albert of Wales, who is destined by his family for a naval career. Prince Albert will undergo the same University training as his elder brother, and will subsequently return to the Navy, instead of being gazetted to the Army, as will be the case with Prince Edward.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Speech by Mr. Kipling.

The opening of the Medical Session took place recently according to custom at the various metropolitan and provincial schools, and was celebrated in the usual manner by inaugural addresses to students and the presentation of prizes, or, in seme cases, merely by dinners to old students. Some of the addresses were of exceptional interest.

At the Middlesex Hospital the prizes were presented by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who, in the course of an address to the students, said it might not have escaped their professional observation that there were only two classes of mankind in the world—doctors and patients. (Laughter.) He had had delicacy in confessing that he belonged to the patient class ever since a doctor told him that all patients were phenomenal liars where their own symptoms were concerned. (Laughter). If he dared to take advantage of that magnificent opportunity he would like to talk to them about his symptoms, but unluckily he had been ordered by a medical man to talk not about patients but about doctors. Speaking then as a patient, he would say that the average patient looked upon the average doctor very much as a non-combatant looked at the troops which were fighting on his behalf. The more trained men there were between his dearly beloved body and the unkind enemy, the better was the non-combatant pleased. He had had the good fortune that afternoon to meet a number of trained men, who in due time would be drafted into their permanently mobilised army which was always in action, always under fire against death. Of course it was a little unfortunate that death, as the senior practitioner, was bound to win in the long run. (Laughter.) But the non-combatants—the patients—consoled themselves with the idea that it was, or would be, the business of the doctors to make the best terms they could with death on their behalf, to say how his attacks should be longest delayed or diverted, and when he insisted on driving the attack home to see that he did so according to the rules of civilised warfare. (Laughter.) Every human being—every sane human being—was agreed that this long drawn fight for life was one of the most important things in the world. It followed, therefore, that they who controlled this fight and they who would reinforce the army must be among the most important people in the world. Certainly the world would treat them on that basis. It had long ago decided that they had no working hours that anybody was bound to respect—(laughter)—and that nothing except extreme bodily illness would excuse them in its eyes for refusing to help the man who thought he might need their help at any hour of the day or night. Nobody cared whether they were in their beds or their baths, or on a holiday, or at the theatre. If any of the children had a pain or a hurt they would be summoned, and the little vitality they had accumulated in their leisure would be dragged out of them again. In all times of flood, fire, famine, plague, pestilence, battle, murder, and sudden death it would be required of them that they report for duty at once, that they went on duty at once, and that they stayed on duty until their strength failed them. These were some of their obligations, and he did not think they would grow any lighter. Had they heard of any recent legislation to limit their output, any Bill for an eight-hours' day for doctors? Did they know of any change in public opinion that would allow them not to attend a patient when they knew that the man never meant to pay? (Laughter.) Had they heard of any outcry against the people who could perfectly well afford to pay but who preferred to cadge round the hospitals and get free advice and cork legs and glass eyes for nothing? (Laughter.) It seemed to be required of them that they must save others. It was nowhere laid down that they need save themselves. They belonged to the privileged classes. (Laughter.) They and kings were about the only people whose explanation a policeman would accept if they happened to exceed the legal limit with their cars. (Laughter.) On presentation of their visiting cards they could pass through the most riotous, the most turbulent crowds unmolested. If they flew a yellow flag over a centre of population they could turn it into a desert; if they flew a red-cross flag over a desert they could turn it into a centre of population towards which men would crawl on their hands and knees. If it were necessary to the success of any operation in which they were interested they could stop a 20,000-ton liner in mid-ocean until that operation was completed; they could order houses to be pulled down or burnt up, and they could call on the nearest troops to see that their prescriptions were efficiently carried out. (Laughter.) But patients did not dispute doctors' orders unless they were frightened or upset by a long illness or an epidemic. In that case, if they were uncivilised, they said that the doctors had poisoned the drinking water for their own purposes and threw stones at them: If they were civilized they did something else. But a civilised people could throw stones, too. They had been exposed, and always would be exposed, to the contempt of the gifted amateur—the gentleman who knew by intuition everything which it had taken them years to learn. They always would be exposed to the attacks of persons who considered their own undisciplined emotions more important than the world's most bitter agonies—people who would hamper and cripple research because they feared that research might be accompanied by a little pain and suffering (Cheers). They had heard that afternoon a little of the history of their profession. They would find that such people had been against them from the beginning—ever since, he should say, the earliest Egyptians erected images in honour of dogs and cats on the banks of the Nile. But their work went on, and would go on. They remained now, perhaps, the only class which dared to tell the world facts—that if fathers had eaten forbidden fruit the children's teeth were liable to be affected, and facts of that nature. (Laughter.) Their training showed them daily and directly that things were what they were and their consequences what they would be, and that people deceived nobody but themselves when they pretended otherwise. Better still, they could prove what they had learned. If a patient chose to disregard their warning they had not to wait a generation to convince him; they knew he would be glad in a few hours or weeks to call them, and they would find their careless friend with an eruption on his side, or visions in his head, precisely as they warned him would be the case if he continued in his errors. Had they considered what a tremendous privilege that was! At a time when few things were called by their right names they were going to join a profession in which it not only paid to tell the truth, but in which they would be paid for telling men the truth, and whatever departure they might make from it they would make as a concession to man's bodily weakness, and not his mental weakness. Realising these things as he did, he did not think he need try their patience by talking to them about the high ideals and the lofty ethics of a profession which exacted from its followers the largest responsibilities and the highest death-rate for its practitoners of any profession in the world. So he wished them in their future what all men desired—enough work to do, and strength enough to work. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, on the motion of Sir Douglas Powell, seconded by Dr. Kingston Fowler.

TRAFFIC COMBINATIONS.

Germany and the Cunard Line

HERR BALLIN'S SCHEME.

BRITISH RAILWAY ECONOMIES.

London, Oct. 3.

The twentieth century has been described as the age of combinations. Below we publish two important statements dealing—

1. With a possible working arrangement between the companies engaged in the North Atlantic shipping trade; and

2. With the agreements between the British railway companies.

The first states Herr Ballin's scheme for restricting competition between the various British and German lines of steamers, and points out certain difficulties in it.

The second is an interview with the General Manager of the Midland Railway, who contradicts the reports which have been circulated with regard to the alleged intentions of the railway companies and gives an account of the scope of the new agreement. He insists that the interests of the public and the railway workers will be consulted in any economies that are effected.

THE ATLANTIC SCHEME.

A well-informed shipping correspondent makes an interesting communication with reference to the proposal of Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, to pool the North Atlantic traffic.

"The great Atlantic shipping companies are face to face with hard times; due mainly to the practical disappearance of the European emigrant, the backbone of their business. Cabin traffic has not been at all bad, but cabin traffic alone does not pay; it is the masses rather than the classes who yield the revenue.

"The financial panic in the United States has cost the steamship lines dear, and more especially those which laid down extensive shipbuilding programmes in the belief that the volume of Atlantic travel could never shrink.

"Then the Hamburg-America and Norddeutscher-Lloyd companies have far more steamship than they can profitable employ. Confronting them is the prospect of the delivery of new tonnage which they do not want, and for which they have to pay. Fortunately none of the English companies is in this position.

"Herr Ballin, the master mind of German shipping has prepared a scheme which in his opinion will favourably meet the situation. He proposes what is nothing more nor less than a working agreement between the White Star, Cunard, America, Norddeutscher-Lloyd, and Hamburg-America lines, whereby they shall regulate both their sailing and their shipbuilding programmes, and contribute to a fund for the breaking up of their older and slower boats.

"The prospects of the saving of £2,500,000 a year to the companies by some such scheme is dangled before their eyes. Moreover, the reconstitution of the North Atlantic Conference, which broke up during the recent rate war, has provided a base for a further working agreement. If the minimum rates chargeable by each boat of each of the North Atlantic companies can be graded, it will not be impossible to arrange a reduced sailing plan, a regulated ship building programme, and a sort of levy to pay for the selling at breaking-up prices of the older and slower tonnage.

"But it is significant that although Herr Ballin's scheme was brought to the attention of the companies concerned two months ago, it is still in embryo. It has not been dropped, because the Director-General of the Hamburg-America line is not in the habit of allowing his projects to lapse. He was bent on settling the rate war when it had gone far enough to suit his purpose, and he settled it.

"In the present instance it looks as though in the interests of German shipping there were [illegible] sity for the pressing forward of some such agreement as Herr Ballin is fathering. Nor can it be said to come inopportunely. The closest relation ships are being formed between British railways, and steamship manager may well ask whether there is any sense in running half empty ships to and from New York.

"But there are other points to be considered When the Cunard Company wished to go to the English Channel the White Star stepped down before them. Has that faction been forgiven, and will the German lines and the White Star quietly acquiesce if and when the Cunard Company do go to the Channel? It is the business aspect of the scheme which will alone command notice, and it is in that respect, apparently, that Herr Ballin has up to the present been unable to carry conviction."

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC.

TRUE SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENTS.

Mr. Guy Granet, the general manager of the Midland Railway, gave at Derby yesterday a special interview to the correspondent of the "Daily Mail", in connection with the statements alleging an impending revolution in the Midland Company's treatment of its employes as a result of the intimate relations recently established with the London and North-Western Company.

It has been hinted that the Midland is the ring-leader of a series of proposals for an all-round, reduction of pay the withdrawal of free travelling passes on holidays, and of the privilege tickets issued to the wives, children, and dependents of railwaymen and an unflinching determination greatly to diminish the number of men employed.

It has been further rumoured that the company intend to dismiss all those who take part in or support any campaign against the Board Room; that employes who give active assistance to Labour members and act as Socialist speakers advocating the nationalisation of railways will likewise receive short shrift and that no employes will be permitted to hold office on borough councils or other bodies which are charged with the levying of railway rates.

Mr. Granet desires to contradict in most emphatic fashion all of the foregoing statements.

"There is," he said, "not a vestige of truth in one of them. The very idea of effecting economies in such a manner has never once suggested itself to the managerial mind. As regards the alleged contemplated all-round reduction of pay, it should be pointed out that by an arrangement between the railway companies and the Board of Trade last November, the question of wages no longer rests with the former. It is settled by Conciliation Boards, which so far have worked splendidly."

The talk about the hatching of a gigantic railway Trust to carry out a policy of rigid economy he characterised as absolute "moonshine," and that which tells of a wonderful secret committee holding conclaves at the great railway centres alternately and those framing huge traffic pools, as a figment of the imagination.

The great saving to be effected by railway co-operation does not lie, as the public suppose, in the withdrawal of passenger trains, but in a purely commercial direction—cartage, canvassing, etc.

Asked to explain the slower timings of so many express trains since October 1, Mr. Granet said that the growth of locomotive power was not keeping pace with the increasing weight

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

DARJEELING.

OCTOBER, 11.—It needs the pen of a ready writer to keep pace with the continuous rush of social events in Darjeeling during the "Pujah" holidays, what with races, theatricals, fancy dress balls and gymkhanas, to say nothing of lawn tennis, cricket, squash, racquets, croquet and rifle shooting one's time is well filled—in fact it is overfilled—the various functions dovetail into each other and overlap and collide in quite a confusing manner. One of the entertainments that have met with most success so far has been undoubtedly the performance of "The Mollusc" by the Darjeeling Amateur Dramatic Company—a play which is now drawing crowded houses to Wyndham's Theatre, and has not been until last week performed outside England. It is a charmingly simple three act comedy written by G H. Davies, with a very slight plot, only four characters, and one scene. It depends entirely for its success on the clever dialogue and good acting. In the experienced hands of Mrs Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, and Mr. Marshall it scored a triumphant success, and has been universally eulogised. Mrs. Earle, on whom the severest demands are made in the way of acting, was excellent throughout, and was supported most successfully by her colleagues. The play was acted on each occasion to a crowded and enthusiastic house.

Tuesday last was the third and last day of the races which have been favoured throughout with most perfect weather. The Lieutenant-Governor's Cup, the chief race on the first day, went to Mr. Galstaun's Primrose, the favourite, Marie Lloyd, finishing second. On the second day Colonel Somerville and the Officers of the King's Own Regiment entertained a party of about 100 guests at tiffin. The racing was particularly good, and the attendance larger than ever. The big race of the day the Burdwan Cup was thought to be a certainty for Primrose who was again ridden by Captain Fraser, but Marie Lloyd, Gowan and Fairyland had lots of supporters. The race was won by Fairyland with Mr. Galstaun up. Primrose finished second, and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Marie Lloyd third. The Chowrasta Handicap was won by Mr. Shillingford's Kestrel; the Thibet Stakes for Bhutia ponies only by Mr. Roland's Ginpop, and the Regimental Plate by Mr. Price's Ok. In the Polo Scurry the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Forget-me-not was first, with Captain Fraser's Jessamine second. The racing on the concluding day provided some excellent sport and was witnessed by a record attendance. The chief race was the Mourbanj Plate, Fairyland beating Primrose by a short neck, with Ok third. The Garrison Stakes was won fairly easily by Ok who beat Satin Beau. The Everest Stakes produced a very fine and well-contested race, all the ponies, seven in number, keeping together till the last lap Ginpop eventually winning with Paddy and Tiger second and third. The Auction Stakes was a walk-over for La Cigale; the Bhutan Plate was won by the outsider Goonda who started at eight to one, Music, the favourite, was second. At the conclusion of the races the prizes were presented by Lady Fraser. The meeting was an unqualified success in every way.

The fancy dress ball of Tuesday last was a brilliant affair. Never has the Amusement Club presented a finer display of really well chosen and well worked out fancy costumes in such variety. Until nearly half way through the programme dancing was well nigh impossible and one had leisure to examine and criticise one's neighbour's dress. There was an excellent Trilby, a most picturesque Kabuli, and courtiers galore. Lady Fraser came as the Duchess of Devonshire and remained for several dances. Dancing was kept up till nearly three o'clock, after many extra extras had been enjoyed.

In the annual cricket match, the Station vs. the Combined Schools, the Schools went in first and scored 190—Shaw 53, Boscoto 37, August 31. The Station put together 155, and Mr. Hickley, Mr. Guise and Mr. Hubback being the chief scorers. Wilmott, the bowler from St. Joseph's College, sent down some beautiful balls, over and over again completely beating the bat.

The Annual Sports of St. Paul's School took place recently before Lady Fraser and a large number of Darjeeling residents and visitors. As usual the arrangements were excellent, and the Band of the Highland Light Infantry added to the pleasure of the afternoon. The Tennis Tournaments this year are proving most attractive. Mr. Kalberer, Mr. Gresson, and Mr. H. H. Green have been in fine form, and some very interesting finals and semi-finals are expected. Mr. Green is carrying all before him in the Squash Racquet Court, and should win both the Handicap and the Cooch Behar Cup. In the rifle shooting competition Miss Pike has been shooting excellently, and won the ladies' prize with a highest possible point. Mr. Todd, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Crawford and Captain Stooks also did well. The concert to be given shortly by Miss Marjorie Wigley and Miss Jay is being looked forward to by the many lovers of good music in Darjeeling. This evening the State Ball takes place at the Shrubbery. Yesterday Lady Fraser was "At Home" on the occasion of the Gymkhana that was taking place in the Shrubbery grounds, at which all Darjeeling was present.

PESHAWAR.

October 9.—Peshawar is now filling very rapidly with people returning from the Hills. In another week the place will have quite resumed its cold weather aspect, but at the present moment there is nothing much going on in the social line, and we feel constrained to give the ladies a few days' grace before we start pestering them with visiting cards. The first event of the winter season is to be the wedding which has already been announced and which is to be celebrated at St. John's Church on the 24th instant. The weather is glorious, and but for an unfortunate prevalence of fever, the result of an unusually wet and rain summer, Peshawar would be perfect. As it is, a good many people are very wisely delaying their return until the end of the month.

Great preparations are in progress in the Club grounds in connection with the conversion of the Club into a dining institution. One verandah of the billiard room has been knocked down and on that side is to be added the dining room, whose dimensions are to be 46 feet by 26 feet. The trenches for the foundation have already been dug out, and piles of brick are ready to hand. A broad eight-foot verandah will run round the front and one side of the new building, and in rear of it has been laid out a new office; the old one being half pulled down, is to be reconstructed to form the cook house. Everyone is delighted to see these matters taking actual shape, but it is doubtful whether the room will be ready by the 1st November as was first proposed. At any rate it will be complete and ready for use by the time the winter dances begin. The furniture, crockery and linen have been ordered, and it is proposed to dine eighty members at a sitting. Before long the bar will have to be moved indoors, but as yet it is still very pleasant sitting outside of an evening, although it is some weeks since we found even the verandah to chilly to dine in.

The greatest interest is being taken in the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Peshawar to distribute the medals and orders for the Zakha Khel and Mohmand Expeditions. A grand review of all the troops which took part in the fighting is to be held on the 4th November, and it is anticipated that the parade will be very well worth watching. The duration of Lord Kitchener's stay in Peshawar has not been notified.

The new furlough regulations by which it is now possible for soldiers to go home to England for six months is greatly appreciated by the troops here. White clothing has been abandoned and serge has been taken into use, which is a sure sign of the arrival of the cold weather. There is very little sport to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of Peshawar. There are a few quail, it is true, but birds are scarce, and the cotton and Indian corn crops in which they take cover in are so high that the shooting is very difficult. There is literally not a single duck in the vicinity, but on the Cabul river above Nowshera, there are a goodly number, which native shikaris are already shooting. As snow has fallen on the higher mountains, however, the teal and duck should not be long now in making their appearance. The Pathans are bringing in the most delicious honey just now. Tirah apples and walnuts are finding their way into the bazar. The latter are noted both for their size and their flavour and are far superior to the Kashmir walnuts.

A very interesting find of coins was made two weeks ago in a village not far from here, by a zamindar while ploughing. They were mostly of silver and were placed in a jar. The lucky finder began doing a good trade by selling the coins one at a time but the police heard of it, and are said to have claimed the treasure. The zamindar now declares he has no more left, but it is supposed he has consigned them to the ground again, where they have been safe for centuries.

The inhabitants of the southern end of cantonments will be delighted when the new branch post office in that quarter is opened. The building is now nearly complete. Its want has been very much felt, as the head office is nearly a mile distant. The very elegant premises of the Mission School is getting on well, and the magnificent lawn in front of it is the envy of every gardener. In a cantonment where the "house question" is very acute for at least half the year, it is strange that land should be allowed to lie in the hands of landowners who seem incapable alike of building new houses or of repairing the pre-historic ruins which now encumber the ground, and which have certainly not been inhabited for three years. There are several such cases, where each rainfall is washing away the dilapidated mud walls, and where the unkempt compound is all the more unsightly for the pretty and luxurious gardens which surround it.

The roses have been very lovely, but are going off now, though the red and white oleanders still give colour to the gardens and to the Mall. Efforts are being made to revive the unhappy chrysanthemums, which have suffered considerably by the wet summer. It is feared that they will not be as good as usual this year.

The Chief Commissioner is still in the Kurram Valley. His stay there has been a long one. His tour is however, nearly concluded, and he returns to Peshawar on the 17th instant. We are glad to be able to report that one of our members, who had a nastly accident yesterday and who broke his collar-bone on the Race course, is making favourable progress.

SRINAGAR.

October, 5.—L. Company, P. V. Rifles, are at present on the range, doing their annual course. There are many entries for the "Diana" match which is open to ladies. Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Macnamara and Mrs. Sweet are "At Home" to the members on the range.

No. 2 Mountain Battery and an Infantry Battalion of the Kashmir Imperial Forces marched into Srinagar from Jammu yesterday, "enroute" to Gilgit. The Mountain Battery is an exceedingly efficient looking unit, the mules and equipment generally being quite as good as those to be found in similar batteries in our own service.

Winter is fast approaching, and the weather, though exceedingly pleasant, is sharp and cold. At the end of last week we had a severe hailstorm, and in Gulmarg and all along the Pir Panjal range there has been snow—the first fall of the season. Everything tends to show that we shall have an early winter and probably a very severe one.

The Bara Singha are down, and a magnificent ten pointer fell to the rifle of one of the local sportsmen a few days ago. The "jheels" are said to be full of duck since the last rainfall, and several bears have been shot in the different nullahs outside Srinagar.

The Maharajah and the new Resident exchanged visits of usage last week to the salute of the regulation number of guns, the Maharajah's excellent band being present for the occasion, both at the Residency and at the Palace.

We are all looking forward to the Masonic dance which is to be given at Nedou's Hotel on the 12th instant. This dance is a fixture which generally heralds the spring season, but this year it had to be postponed owing to all the men being recalled for the Mohmund Campaign.

The annual prize-giving of the Rev. Tyndale-Biscoe's School took place on the 3rd, most of the Europeans in Kashmir being present. There was the usual display of drill, gymnastics and athletic sports generally. The boys of this School excel in such, and the precision with which they did their drill was much admired. Mrs. Tyndale-Biscoe as usual provided us with a very "recherche" tea.

Miss Barclay's oil paintings are at present being exhibited at her studio. This lady is shortly leaving us—we hope temporarily for a tour in Italy and other classical cities of Southern Europe.

W. F. Carroll, M. H. Professor of Magnetic Mental Healing, accompanied by a following of [illegible] is here treating "all diseases by laying on of hands, electric and natural vibration used. Doctors and clergymen are specially invited and the poor are treated freely." Happily the usual annual epidemic of cholera and fever has failed us this year, which is a particularly healthy one, so that the field of utility of Gooroo Swami Saat Deva Sarop is somewhat restricted.

The Venerable Archdeacon Gilmore, who is now in Srinagar, preached at the English Church on Sunday last. At evening service he gave an appropriate address to the Volunteers who attended in full force, this being their week of training.

I have been asked to suggest that the local Banks may kindly give notice by post at the beginning of the month of all the holidays on which the Banks will be closed during that month. The visitor population in Kashmir being a migratory one, it often requires cash on short notice, and it is not pleasant to come all the way to Srinagar to cash a cheque to find a notice outside the Bank premises, to say that the "Bank is closed."

MYSORE.

THE DUSSERAH EXHIBITIONS.

Mysore, 12th Oct.—The sports in connection with the Exhibition were held yesterday afternoon when H. H. the Maharaja was present. At the termination of the the Sports His Highness distributed the prizes to the winners as well as to a few of the exhibitors. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the President, read a preliminary Report on the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. His Highness made a brief reply and then went round the stalls and left the Exhibition ground's at about 7 P. M. The following are extracts from the Report:—

Last year in declaring the Exhibition open Your Highness was pleased to observe that Exhibitions of this kind "offer to all classes an opportunity of seeing what their neighbours are producing, to craftsmen they are of special value in indicating the directions in which their skill may be most usefully directed, while distributors may learn from them of new markets on the one hand and on the other of new sources of supply. Whatever disappointment may be in store for us, I have no doubt whatever of their educative value or their far-reaching influence in the cause of progress." I am glad to be able to state that these expectations are in a measure being relised, and that in spite of the drawbacks of the Exhibition of last year, the various Government Departments and the public not only in Mysore but also outside the State, have patronised our Exhibition with a cordiality which has exceeded our most sanguine hopes. Notwithstanding the unfavourable season and high prices of foodgrains, all parts of India, including Ceylon and Burma, and all the Districts of the State have sent exhibits which, both in number and quality, compare very favourable with those of last year. During the ten days for which the Exhibition has been open, the number of visitors admitted on payment was 16,000, while those on duty and others admitted free, such as artisans and poorer ryots, Patels, Shanbhogs, Sheikdars, Sanitary Inspectors and the owners of cattle, may be roughly estimated at 5,000. The exhibition was also inspected with apreciation by the distinguished guests of Your Highness, including the Hon'ble the British Resident and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Clarke, and specialists such as the Principal of the Coimbatore Agricultural College, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, etc.

[The Report then dealt with the need for making the Show an annual one and then referred to the exhibits in detail emphasising the fact that the Mysore State itself had taken a very leading part in all sections of the Exhibition.]

The total provision for awards to the exhibitors this year amounts to Rs. 4,156 as against Rs. 2,465 in last year. It is not possible now to state the actual expenditure, but on a rough estimate it may be stated that out of the sanctioned expenditure of Rs. 18,000, about Rs. 3,000 have been spent on permanent improvements. The receipts may amount to not less than Rs. 2,500 as against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,500. Thus the net expenditure may not exceed Rs. 12,500. In conclusion, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered by the members of the Committee, the various Heads of Departments, all the exhibitors, both in and out of the State, the Judges and the Exhibition Staff, and beg to tender the Committee's thanks to the local administrations in British India and the various Railway administrations for the cordial aid they have rendered to make the Exhibition a success.

BOBBILI.

Bobbili 11th Oct.—This year's Dusserah celebrations at Bobbili were more than once marred by rain, occasioning disappointment and inconvenience to the spectators, especially to the eager village people who poured in in large numbers from the surrounding country to witness and enjoy the festivities.

The first function on the programme commenced at 5 p.m., on the 29th September at the new buildings of the Maharajah's High School, which were most tastefully decorated. Among those present were the Kumara Rajah and his children, the younger Kumara Rajah and his tutor, Mr. A. E. Cotton, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodding. An interesting programme was gone through by the school children.

Athletic sports in the Maharajah's Park were held in the afternoon of the next day. The rain, which threatened, fortunately held off for a time.

The distribution of prizes at the Sri Maharani Caste Girls School took place on the 1st instant. The prizes included gold ornaments, books and clothes. The gold ornaments were awarded to the first and second girls of each class, and the books to the third and fourth girls, as decided by the results of an examination conducted by the Manager of the institution a few days before the Dusserah. Among those present were the Kumara Rajah and his children, Mr. P. C. Dutt, I. C. S., and Mrs. Dutt and Mr. Cunningham, the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The proceedings opened with a song of welcome by the girls. The girls then entertained the audience with dialogues, songs composed for the occasion, Thyagaraya Kruties, Kolattam, etc. At the request of the Kumara Rajah, Mrs. Dutt gave away the prizes, which were gold ornaments, the presentation of clothes to all the girls being reserved for the next morning. After a few more songs the proceedings were brought to a close with Mangalaharati sung by the girls, praying for God's blessing on the Sri Maharani of Bobbili.

Athletic sports were held on the afternoon of the 2nd instant at the Rajmahal a villa palace of the Maharajah about a mile from the town. A large concourse of people assembled there to witness the sports, but a rain storm half way through brought the sports to an untimely close.

On the 3rd instant a Garden Party was held at the Sri Venugopala Vallabham Gardens of the Maharajah, for which an interesting programme of entertainments had been arranged but this, too, was spoilt by the weather.

On the 4th instant, the elephant procession took place and attracted thousands of people from surrounding parts. The Kumara Rajah was seated with his daughter in a gilded silver howdah mounted on an elephant, and the younger Kumara Rajah and the Kumara Rajah's son rode on another elephant, while the Maharajah, also in a silver howdah, and Mr. A. E. Cotton sat in velvet upholstered silver seats in a beautiful car drawn by an elephant. Mr. and Mrs. Hodding rode on a third elephant. It was a stately function and was much enjoyed by the people who thronged the route.

The Ambari elephant procession was to have taken place on the evening of the 5th instant, but when the arrangements were in full swing and as the procession was about to start, the rain came down.

At 6-45 p.m. the same day the chief Samasthanam officials and the more respectable relatives of the Zemindary family presented their "Nuzzars" in confermity with the time-honoured custom, and the Kumara Rajah, who was seated on the "gadi" with his younger brother, signified his acceptance of them on behalf of the Maharajah by touching them. The function took place in the lower hall of the Durbar Mahal which was splendidly illuminated. The temple procession in which the local god, Sri Venugopala Swami, rode on the silver eagle car and in which the Maharajah, his sons and grandchildren took part, followed. The Maharajah and his sons walked in the procession. The procession was accompanied by a fine display of fireworks.

The usual Dusserah Samsathanam Cutcherry had to be put off, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Maharajah from his capital during the early part of the Dusserah period, and the non-preparation of the annual accounts. It is hoped that the Cutcherry will be shortly held and the Administration report published.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 11th Oct.—A very pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Cathedral on Wednesday morning, the 30th September, when Mr. Dennis Moraes, of the Engineering Department, S. I. Railway, youngest son of Mr. A. G. Moraes, Director of Music, Hyderabad, Deccan, was married to Miss Blanche Warner, daughter of Mr. J. Warner, Salt Department (retired). The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. Father Grouse, S. J. The bridegroom arrived at 7-15 a.m., accompanied by his best man, Mr. W. Webber, of the S. I. Railway. Punctually at 7-30 a.m. the bride entered the Church, leaning on the arm of her father, her train being carried by little Miss Pansy Taylor, a cousin of the bride. She looked charming in a dress of white crepe de chine made in Empire style with graceful falls of white chiffon and lace from the shoulders, back and front, a belt of silver tissue and long spray of orange blossoms, and a horse shoe brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bouquet the bride carried was of eucharis lilies and maidenhair fern. Her bridesmaid, Miss P. Warner, was attired in a dress of pale pink eolienne over a pink silk underskirt and trimmed with pink and silver embroidery. The hat she wore was of crinoline straw trimmed with pink satin ribbon and flowers to match. She wore an initial brooch of pearls and turquoise, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet similar to the bride's.

The Service being concluded, the happy pair, after signing the register, drove to the house of the bride's father where the reception was held. The cake having been cut by the bride, the health of the newly-wedded pair was proposed by Mr. S. Bryant and responded to in suitable terms by the bridegroom. Group photographs of the wedding party were taken and the bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon at Tanjore. The bride's going away dress was of champagne eolienne over pink silk trimmed with handsome filet embroidery in shades of blue and green, sleeves and chemisette of pretty spotted net, a becoming pink hat to match. There were many useful and handsome presents.

BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, OCTOBER 15.

I now authoritatively state that Lord Kitchener will visit Junagad in November, where he will stay for two days before going to the Malia Hills for lion shooting. His Lordship will also go to Bhownagar and Verawal before retuining to headquarters.

Limbdi town is 'en fete' on account of the Rani Saheb having given birth to a fifth son. Beggars were fed while charities were given away to the poor. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is of a very charitable disposition, who feeds many from his private purse and also contributes to charitable funds, without any display or ostentation.

"WITHIN five years," says Mr. T. A. Edison, "airships will be carrying passengers between New York and Liverpool in eighteen hours, and the North Pole will be reached in a forty hours' trip." This statement was made to a Press representative at Salt Lake by Mr. Edison. The New York correspondent of the *Times*, who sends the forgoing, states that Mr. Edison declared that the weak point in the present aeroplane, which the Wrights will never overcome, is that the working of the machine lies wholly in the wonderful brain of its operator. "Every movement made by the Wrights in manœuvring the machine must be done in perfect harmony with the working of the planes. One fractional mismovement would mean destruction to the machine and also its operator. With the circular application of the principle of the aeroplane, making what I have styled a 'helicoptal' aeroplane, the commercialising of aerial flight is a mere matter of perfecting the idea. The successful machine must be automatic in its operation. The human part of it must be reduced to a mere mechanism, as in the case of the automobile and the steam engine. Otherwise the dream of skimming the clouds must ever remain a dream."

TRADE OF BAGHDAD

Its Importance for India.

Baghdad is admittedly a potential market for Indian merchandise, but up to the present it has hardly been given that amount of attention which its possibilities seem to deserve. It is true that the facilities for trade in the Baghdad district are not extensive and are capable of vast improvement. Trade routes are few and far between, good roads are not plentiful, the methods in vogue do not always come up to the highest commercial standard and do not conduce to the rapid expansion of trade and the increase in the Customs duty in July last year from 8 to 10 per cent. has tended to dislocate the ordinary flow of merchandise. But these disadvantages apply to all countries alike, and are not necessarily a bar to the increase of Indian trade. As a matter of fact, the total trade of Baghdad in 1907 exceeded that of 1906 by £317,427, or 11 per cent. which seems to indicate that trade, when conducted with energy and perseverance will thrive even in the face of many obstacles. It should be pointed out, however, that a portion of this increase was brought about by the large imports of cotton and other goods in anticipation of the increased customs duty to which we have referred, and to the large shipments of grain by native sailing craft, for which no figures are forthcoming.

At first sight it would not appear that a far-away place like Baghdad would be particularly concerned with the doings of Wall Street; but every market, however, insignificent, depends in a greater or less, degree on the course of events in others; and, owing to the American crisis and the consequent unsatisfactory conditions of the European markets, heavy losses were sustained in the principal articles of export from Baghdad, excepting grain, which sold at a high price, and the result was that several failures occurred amongst the native traders. Another drawback to the progress of Baghdad trade last year was the stoppage of Persian pilgrims from entering Mesopotamia, which led to a heavy falling off in the trade of many articles, woollens, for instance, showing a decline of about 73 per cent. and silk 50 per cent. from this cause alone, Indian piece-goods, however, had a record year—an increase of 102 per cent. on the quantity supplied in 1906. Manchester goods were unable to compete on anything like level terms owing, it is said, to the increased cost of production in Manchester. Still it must be borne in mind that this rapid increase in the trade of Indian piece-goods is largely due to speculation, and that there is reason to believe that large stocks were in hand both in the Baghdad and up-country markets at the end of the year.

Turning to the other commodities, we find that practically the whole of the coffee imported into Baghdad last year was Brasilian, which shows an increase of over 43 per cent.; while that from India, fell off by 90 per cent., and was under 1 1/2 per cent. of the total quantity imported. No information is to hand to explain the heavy falling off in the imports of the Indian product; and it is not easy to see, despite the practical collapse of the Valorisation Scheme, why Brazilian coffee is able to displace the Indian article in a market so favourably placed for Indian exploitation as Baghdad. Matches are now made in several parts of India, but Swedish matche still hold the Baghdad market and the imports last year incressed by 50 per cent. on a rising market. Paper and stationery are other articles that India might export to Turkish Arabia. The imports of these into Baghdad last year showed an increase of [illegible] and came entirely from Europe. [illegible] opening for paraffin oil, which [illegible] of from American and Austrian [illegible] Cheap soap, which is now [illegible] is required at Baghdad in [illegible] as this article is rapidly finding [illegible] inhabitants. The increase in imports of [illegible] year was 28 per cent. There is, therefore, room in connection with the trade of Baghdad—that is of interest to us here. India has earned the reputation of being a wheat-exporting country; last year, however, there was an extensive demand for Baghdad wheat from London, Marseilles and Bombay, and India took two-fifths of the total quantity of that cereal exported from Baghdad at prices ranging from Rs. 136-10as. to Rs. 195 per "taghar" of 39·45 cwts.

FACILITIES FOR IMPORTS AT KARACHI.

Complaint by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

The Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay:—

I have the honour to submit the representations which the Committee of this Chamber desire to lay before His Excellency the Governor-in-Council when it may please him to take into consideration the proposed scale of tolls and other charges for the storage of goods in the Karachi Port Trust claimed goods warehouses, now before Government for sanction.

Before proceeding to a criticism of the proposed scale of charges the Committee desire to state for the information of his Excellency the condiions under which the merchants of the Punjab conduct their direct business with Europe through the Ports of Bombay and Karachi.

When their goods arrive at the port of discharge, they employ agents to do the work of passing them through the Customs House, of removing them from the Bunder, storing them and thereafter forwarding them up-country. They rely on being able to store their goods at the ports on arrival as it is not always convenient to rail them up-country at once and they use the claimed goods warehouses as a depot from which they can distribute to different markets. These claimed goods warehouses offer safe, convenient, and cheap storage and the facility they afford is appreciated as is evidenced by the demand for it. Up-country merchants rely on the Trusts to do the best possible for them at the least possible cost.

My Committee have criticism to offer on the proposed charges for removal and delivery of goods warehoused either by the Trust or at the request of consignees or their agents, but they respectfully beg to offer the following remarks in connection with the proposed rental charges in column 5 of the Schedule, viz:—

It is to be remembered that these charges are recurring charges and are to all intents and purposes double what merchants have to pay now; double what merchants have to pay for the same, service at Bombay.

In entering their protest against an enhancement of the weekly rental charges for storage in the claimed goods warehouses, as proposed by the Karachi Port Trust, the Committee beg to say they are not aware of anything that places the Port Trust at Karachi at a disadvantage to that at Bombay in the matters of cost of land, cost of building material, cost of labour, cost of establishment or cost of money which would justify a heavier charge being made for storage on imports than that levied at Bombay.

It is true the Management at the Karachi Port Trust has experienced and is experiencing great difficulties in providing storage accommodation for claimed goods. Outside godowns have had to be leased at abnormally high rentals, but this difficulty will disappear when the warehouses in the new import yard are built. It is understood by the Committee that the construction of this yard and the claimed goods ware-houses is being carried out now, and this I am to submit is an additional reason why at least at this stage in the development of trade facilities at the Karachi Port Trust, a revision of charges should not take place. When the import yard and the warehouses are completed time should be given to the management to realise what can be done with them.

I am further to say the Committee of this Chamber are of opinion that the Karachi Port Trust will be able to store imported goods as cheaply as can the Trust at Bombay when their arrangements are brought up to the same level of efficiency.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Oct. 16.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arcadia," Commander Wm. Hayward, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour last evening, with the English Mails of the 2nd October, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Maj and Mrs
Begnall, Mr C A
Chesney, Mr H G
Dosseur, Mr W
Cobban, Mr J. Mrs and 2 Missis
Dunningham, Miss L
Hope, Mr W G
House, Mr H F
Kirke, Smith, Mr A
Kipling, Mr J
Lawrence, Mrs and Miss
Maodermid, Mr A P
Moojen, Miss
Moss, Mrs F S
Macan, Col T T and Mrs
Richardson, Lt-Col F. W B
Roberts, Mr. W. R.
Smith Sydney, Mr D B
Troupe, Mr, Mrs R B and infant.
Wakeling, Mr and Mrs J L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arbuthnot, Maj G H
Argenti, Mr
Brown, Mr C
Brooke, Mr O F
Barrett, Mr B H A
Braund, Mr H J O
Barrett, Hon Capt and Mrs
Bromley, Mr D and Mrs
Cadell, Lt A P H
Cox, Miss A
Crump, Mr
Cullis, Mr H T
Chambers, Mr H A and Mrs
Cox, Capt F S
Clarke, Mr W H
Cliffape, Lt G
Delevinge, Mr W N
Dowling, Mrs M N
Dinshaw, Mr S Cowasji and Mrs
Edwards, Mr R
Faviell, Lt F W O
Fawcett, Lt
Flower, Mr and Mrs C O
Girard, Mr W
Gerault, Mr
Glynton, Capt G M
Gibson, Mr B T and Mrs
Hiscocks, Mrs
Hoare, Mrs H J
Hayland, Mrs
Howell, Capt P
Hepworth, Mr F
Innes, Mr A D
Jones, Mr T W A
Kilburn, Mrs C C
Lowis, Maj H E
Longley, Mr R H
Lyle, Mr J C
Marsden, Mr A K
Millett, Mr E P and Mrs
Macdonald, Capt Mrs and infant
Maxwell, Maj A G
Morris Col A E Mrs and child
Mansfield, Mr O
Oldersbaw, Col W J N
Prianix, Capt G K
Palin, Capt and Mrs
Pryke, Mrs F B
Ross, Mr W J
Ross, Mr J A
Rice, Capt S K B
Roche, Mr W
Reynolds, Mr E W
Rogers, Mr E and Mrs
Scudamore. Maj and Mrs
Smith, Mrs S
Sheppard, Mrs W D
Speasce, Mr L H
Selwyn, Maj C
Stein, Mr E N and Mrs
Steele, Capt R
Smith, Mr G and Mrs
Turner, Dr J A
Thompson, Lt J A
Webb, Lt H A G
Waller, Mr J C Mrs and Miss
Willoughby Mr J G
Walter, Mr C H
Wardell, Mr C G V M

FROM BRINDISE.

Chamier, Mr E
Cosens, Mr G P
Drummond, Brig Genl F H B
Earle, Mr R B
Gray, Mr Cecil
Millett, Mr
Murray, Mr W
Milne, Mr W
Nicachi, Mr A S
Osborne, Bev Maj
Sandeach, Capt A
Savoury, Miss
Thomson, Col W D

FROM PORTSAID.

Burton, Mr E D
Reed, Mr H G

FOR KARACHI.

Burlton, Miss
Cobbam, Maj H W
Fraser, Mr E
Lawrence, Mrs H S and child
Moncrieff, Mr A L
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Monillot, Lt A de T
Sykes, Mrs and child
Sykes, Mr R
Scott, Mr W
Spier, Mr.
Capt, Thomson

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arcadia," Oct. 17.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's steamer "Arcadia," Commander Wm. Hayward, connecting with s.s. "Victoria," at Aden for London:—

Benjamin, Mr S
Bradway, Mr A B
Colonel Comyn Calthe
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mahomed Ebrahim, Mr
Ormsly, Maj V A
Parsons Maj
Paterson, Mrs
Pugh, Mr A T
Robertson, Mr and Mrs L
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Woolhouse, Mr
Yjavier Mr J
Waring Maj
Wells, Mr A

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th October.

Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday 24th inst.

Monday 19th inst—There will be a class of instruction for all N. C. Officers at the Riding School at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

Tuesday 20th inst—There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
There will be Sword and Carbine Drill in the Town Hall at 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

Wednesday 21st inst.—Nil.

Thursday 22nd inst—There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 23rd inst—Nil.

Saturday 24th inst.—Nil.

H. E. E. PROCTER. Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 17th October.

487.—Detail for the week ending 24th instant.

Monday 19th inst—Practice for Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
3 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
4 "D" Coy. will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
5 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Tuesday 20th inst—"K" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
4 "C" Company will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 6 p.m.
Dress—Mufti. without Arms.
5 "G" Coy parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 21st inst—Competition for Viceroy's Cup at Ghat Kopar.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 "M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
3 "E" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 22nd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "A" Coy. for Class-firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
3 "L" Coy. Classfiring at Ghat Kopar at 8-25 p.m.
4 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
5 "A" Coy will parade at the Custom House at 5-30 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 23rd inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.
2 "I" Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.
3 "K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
4 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "F" Coy. for Class-firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

488.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME NEW DIRECTOIRE STYLES.

In spite of the undoubted ugliness of many of those exaggerated Directoire styles which were tentatively put forth by some of the modistes earlier in the year, writes a lady correspondent, there can be no doubt that Directoire fashions, under considerably modified aspects, will largely influence the modes of the immediate future. There is always the danger, of course, that so marked and distinctive a fashion as this will grow too popular, though at the same time the exclusive folks may comfort themselves with the reflection that for a Directoire coat to come anywhere near success it must be designed with a due sense of proportion, and cut and fashioned by none other than a master hand. A smart little walking costume, suitable for immediate wear, which may be seen frequently new displays a Directoire coat and a simple skirt, both of them embodying some of the latest notions for the coming autumn. The skirt is of cloth, but the coat is made in that soft Ottoman silk which is being so largely used at the moment both for hats and gowns, while the colour chosen is a new shade of soft crimson, known as "groseille," or red-gooseberry. The skirt is made in a short walking length, trimmed with wide bands of the same material. These bands are cut on the cross, bordered above and below with flat pipings of black satin and finished with large buttons. It is in the coat, however, that the chief interest lies, since it represents one of the latest Directoire shapes, and it must be confessed that the soft silk in which it is made lends it a great additional charm. The fronts are cut square and fastened with large buttons covered with the same Ottoman silk, and there is a particularly smart waistcoat of black satin, fastened with small gold buttons. The high turnover collar is lined inside with black satin, and is very characteristic of the Directoire period, as is also the frilled jabot of ivory-white lace. The close-fitting sleeves are smartly finished with silk-covered buttons, gauntlet cuffs, and ruffles of lace to correspond with the jabot. To complete the picture there is a large black satin hat, trimmed in a new and very picturesque way, with a scarf of ivory-white gauze arranged at the back with long floating draperies. Other Directoire coats are being made in cloth to match the skirts with which they will be worn, although the skirts are visible in front only, as the tails of the coat reach to the hem at the back. A gown of this kind looks smart in the new shade of laurel leaf green, made in satin cloth, and having the coat arranged with a black satin collar and very large black satin revers, cut with sharp points and reaching to the arms on either side. Big black satin buttons adorn the front of the coat, and appear again upon the tails at the back, and there is a waistcoat of tan-coloured suede, fastened with gold buttons and made in a double-breasted shape.

THE COMING VOGUE FOR VELVET.

Only those fabrics which are of the softest and most supple description will have any chance of winning Fashion's favour during the coming season, and the manufacturers of silks and velvets seem to have recognised in time this all-important fact, since they have produced some remarkably beautiful materials, one of the chief charms of which lies in their wonderful softness and pliability. The new silk velvets may be taken as typical of the fabrics of the future, in their beautiful colourings, no less than in the softness of their texture, and it is now a foregone conclusion that many of the most attractive afternoon frocks this autumn both for home wear and for visiting, will be made in silk velvet, in rich autumn-leaf shades. An afternoon gown, I saw recently, is carried out in

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 15/16		1-8
do. Rentes	95 1/2	1/4	
5% do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1-8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16		1-8
do. in New York ...	51 3/8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·10	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £1,50,000 for various places,

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd Instant arrived at Brindisi on this morning.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ Mutilated	£
Public Deposits	...£ 4,000,000	Dec. £ 3,00,000
Other Deposits	...£45,700,000	Inc. £100,000
Government Securities	...£18,600,000	unch. £
Other Securities	...£25,900,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,900,000	Dec. £ 1,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is Mutilated.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	...	...	... Quiet.
Futures	...	...	...	...Easier.
East Indian	...	...	...	... Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	...	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	...	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export				... 200
Imports ...	...	...	...	... 13,000
Mid-Americans	...	...	..	5·03+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			...	7 15/16 unchg'd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·64	4·57	4·56	4·55	4·55
+01	unchgd.			
		−01		

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
4·54	4·53	4·52	4·52
−01			
		−02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	44,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	42,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.	...	45,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	53,000 "

Spot Cotton—9·20 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·72+02 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Do. do. March 8·47+01

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7-8 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·55+02

Do. do. Mar. 8·44 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/4 Oct.-Nov—Antwerp—Value—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 9d.

Months of Shipment—November—December—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 6½d. Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Australien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs		
7 Boxes Gold Bullion & Sovereigns ...	2,30,400 / 37,500	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	59,400	London	Mercantile Bank
2 Bundles Silver Dollars.	2,600	Karachi	D Khemjee

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—

Borowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quieter to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and only one or two Banks would give 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand. There is very little enquiry for remittance at these rates but better rates are not likely to obtain until private bills are offered more freely. The general quotation for the latter is 1s. 4 1-16d. 2 months' sight, for delivery this month. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
On Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	166 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 1-8 ready and 95 for the settlement and has improved 1-16 in the course of the morning. There has been nothing very much doing but the Bazaar dealers have been buying more readily. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 95 3-16 ready and 95 1-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95 3
1st Settlement	... ...	" 95 1

Bullion :—

The price of Bar silver in London on Thursday fell 1-8 to 23 11-16 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was 1-4 lower at 51 3-8. Locally the market opened firmer at 61 ex-duty for ready bars and has advanced 1-16 to 61 1-16. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61 1 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61 5 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61 1 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	11,47,000
Other Deposits	.....	9,69,000
Sundries	15,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	35,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	27,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,13,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	4,55,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,61,000	.....
Bullion	.....	16,000
Balances with other Banks...	.....	54,000
Sundries	20,000	.....
Cash	.....	22,09,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. The total amount of Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·90 lakhs, and the amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	212	347	1238
Central India ...	20	40	...
Barsee and Nugger ...	891	1178	233
Berars...	416	866	112
Central Provinces ...	244	410	208
Total Comras...	1,287	2,669	1,781
Dhollera	433	1188	1,503
Broach	...	128	20
Coompta and Dharwar	2,514	6,316	4,142
Westerns	331	599	345
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,575	2,648	3,338
Bengals, Rajputana...	155	273	710
Sind	494	555	284
Persian	18	18	99
American	...	...	...
Egyptian	96	96	...
Other Sorts	...	...	...
Totals...	6,943	14,550	12,213

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	6,943	4,634	+2,279
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Oct.	14,550	12,213	+2,337
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	5,785	5,425	+360
China	2,436	2,816	−380
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total's ...	8,221	8,241	−20
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 15th Oct. ...			
Europe	15,009	21,863	−6,854
China	500	.....	+500
Japan	11,347	1101	+10,246
Coast Ports ...	870	3,205	−2335
Total's ...	27,726	26,169	+1,557
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	110	375	−265
China	nil	2,570	−2,570
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 26th September, 1908.—15,507 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1908.—34,995 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market has remained very flat during the week, but the daily quotations show some advance in prices, and it appears that at the present level of prices there is a fair demand from spinners sufficient to check a further decline.

The political situation has somewhat improved and the feeling of depression, that hung over the market, has been partially depressed.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices ruling in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference
Spot	4·98 ...	5·03 ...	+07
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	4 57 ...	4·64 ...	+07
Do. Dec.-Jan.	4·52 ...	4·57 ...	+05
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·00 ...	9·20 ...	+10
Futures, Dec.	8·55 ...	8·72 ...	+17
Do. Mar.	8·32 ...	8·47 ...	+15
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	813-16...	87-8 ...	+1/16
Futures, Dec.	8·35 ...	8·55 ...	+20
Do. Mar.	8·29 ...	8·44 ...	+15

Locally the turnover during the past week has been fairly satisfactory and prices have remained quite steady.

Some small lots of new Bengals have arrived being sold at Rs. 192 to 195 per candy. Owing to the prevalence of fever in the north the crop is expected move showly for some time to come.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs. Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 232 Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 224½ "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 210 Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 203 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 196-7 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 196 "
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 188-7 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 182-3 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 189-9 "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 180 "
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	... 167½ "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·64	4·57	4·53	4·55
	unchanged.		

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·55	4·51	4·53	4·53	4·53
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has remained quiet but steady during the week and there was hardly any business done.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0
Apl.-May	"	7 14 0 R.D.

Rapeseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore...	... Rs.	8 0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	... "	9 0 0 "
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 14 0 "

Poppyseed :—

Has been steady during the week.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 9 0
Apl.-May	... "	9 7 0

Castorseed :—

Has been quiet but steady with good enquiry.

We quote :— Rs. 30 7 0

Cottonseed :—

There was no change in this market during the week.

We quote :— Rs. 25 8 0

Mowraseed :—

The market remained firm during the week and good business was done.

We quote :— Rs. 6 11 0

Wheat :—

The market has been firmer during the week.

We quote :—

White Pessi 85 p.c....	Rs. 5 12 0	April-May, R. D.
White Delhi, ...	" 5 6 0	" "

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat	... 71,350	cwts.
Linseed	... 5,143	"
Rapeseed	... 1012	"
Gingellyseed ...	... 31,883	"
Poppyseed	... 2,241	"
Groundnuts ...	... 1,533	"
Castorseed	... 40,807	"
Rice	... 39,078	"
Myrabollams ...	... 15,943	"
Cottonseed... ...	... 10,862	"
Mowraseed... ...	... 4,883	"
Gram	... 8,941	"
Joowar	... 1,089	"
Maize	... 58	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The Market is quiet and there is nothing doing.

PRINTS AND DYED.—The Market continues very dull. To some extent this is attributed to fever raging in Delhi and Cawnpore, where business is much interfered with in consequence of this malady.

DHOTIES T. RED PLAINS.—Market continues same as before. Prices are steady and in some instances going high and distant deliveries are offered on account of strike.

A small business is being done.

T. RED PRINTS.—The Market is very quiet on account of the approaching Dewallee Holidays.

METALS.

COPPER Brazier has been quiet but steady without any change in prices. Home market is slightly easier.

YELLOW METAL is also steady.

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs. a. p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2 15 0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3 9 0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3 5 0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3 15 0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3 7 0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4 1 0
Anchor Cases, per case	4 6 0

SHARES.

The market is strong and active and we see big fluctuations in some Companies. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,430, Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 64½ and Indian Specie Bank Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 52. In mill companies Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 535. Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 680. Central India are unchanged at Rs. 1,725, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,112½, Currimbhais have advanced to Rs. 1,070. On account of the report of a very big lot of Crescent Mill shares having changed hands the rate has jumped up to Rs. 117½; Davids after touching Rs. 440 have closed at Rs. 432½ Emperor Edward Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 600, Framji Petits are steady at Rs. 1,520, Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 167½, Kohinoors have kept steady at Rs. 800 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,520; Manekji Petits have been jumping every day and they advanced as far as Rs. 3,585 and at the close they were steady at Rs. 3,580; Morarjis are steady at Rs. 3,225 C. D. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 210; New City of Bombay after touching Rs. 740 have closed quiet at Rs. 720; Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 235; Standards have kept unchanged at and about Rs. 1,400; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,355; Finlay Mill shares have jumped to Rs. 280. Press shares are steady and nearly unchanged, Moffussils at Rs. 675, New Berars at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 136 1/4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 133, Bombay Burmahs have dropped to Rs. 10,000 and quarter shares to Rs. 2,500, Bombay Flours are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 935 and are quiet at the rate. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 156 and ordinary shares at Rs. 129 to 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 380 and preference shares at Rs. 275. Treshers have been placed at Rs 612½; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 452½; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have improved to Rs. 22 and Central India Mining Company shares have been placed at Rs. 400. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Dholkas have been put through at Rs. 106; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 562½ and Tapti Valley Railway shares at Rs. 427½ to Rs. 430. The rest are unchangd.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent.	Bombay Port Trust	(due 1968)...	97-12 0
4 per cent.	" Improvement Trust	(due 1968)	97-0 0
4 per cent.	" Municipal	(due 1946)	97-12-0
4 per cent.	"	(due 1935)	112-0-0
5 per cent.	"	(due 1923)	114-0-0

Latest quotations received on 16th October from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	92½
Erics	31½
Unions	189
Southern Pref. (American).....	55
Canadian Pacific Railway	180½
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	50½
South Eastern (Defd)	32
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway.....	112
South Indian Railway (1910).....	103
Southern Punjab Railway	183
Brighton A (Berthas)	83½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	42½
Great Western (Ord.)	123½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	210½
Anglo Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams.....	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-3 0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	68½
Chartered of S. Africa	18s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4½
East Rands.....	4½
Rand Mines	6½
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	3s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2½
Nundydroog	24s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper.....	9
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	66½
Johannesburg Consolidated.....	23s.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8½
Oroya Brownhill	12s. 9d.
Witwatersrand Deep.....	4½
New Kleinfontein (A)	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary	37s. 6d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,430
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	64½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 " / 1½ "	63½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10 / £25	6 " / £1-15s.	£16½ / xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	Quotation
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	535
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	182
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	75	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	40	xd500
Century	100	100	50	385
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,725
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,112½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	235
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	116½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,070
David	250	250	20	430
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	167 1/2
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	800
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,550
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	700	200	NIL.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 720
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehlian	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	235
Standard Mill	500	500	30	xd 1,600
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd1,100
Union (V. Gopaldji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	370	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	1334	135
Khangaum	400	400	800	25
Mahmedpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Maluva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	125	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	666
New Berar	500	500	525	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	230	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	125	50	125	12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	4 c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62½	62½	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfy.....	100	100	Nill.	22
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company y...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	380 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.400
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	...	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	5"	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	19	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate..... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	xqm 20
Tata Iron, Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dir. 12 / 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Thacker and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	562 1/2
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	113
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	6 "	xd 427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	125	100	5 "	xd 106

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

	Rs. a.
Previously acknowledged... ...	73,162 1
Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.... ...	5,000
Mr. C. D. Dady	300
Mr. Nadirshaw Hormusji Billimoria	240
Mr. Krishnalal Sakerlal Desai ...	150
In memory of our dear Masy Jerbai	100
In memory of the late Mr. Nasarwanji Khambatta	100
Mr. M. D. M. Jeejeebhoy ...	100
Mr. & Mrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai	160
Dr. Ardasheer P. Cama	51
Mr & Mrs, Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy	50
A drop in the Ocean	50
S. H. P.	45
Bhagwandas Bhawanibhai (Bhavnagar)	25
Tapidas Dayaram Mehta of Baroda	20
Sympathy...	15
Pranjiwandas Odhavji	15
Lieut A. F. Redfern	15
In memory of S. S. Bengalee ...	10
Charity	10
S. J. T.	10
B. H. Nazer	10
A Parsi (M. E. B.)	10
A Hindu Dalal	10
E. J. U.	5
In memory of dear Mother Dinbai.	5
In sad memory of Babibai Runchordas Harkisondas	5
Balvantrai Parmanandas	5
Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Jerwalla, in memory of the anniversary of bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat	5
Bai Pirozbai Nusserwanji Jerwalla, in memory of the anniversary of bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat	5
Bai Dhunbaiji Rustomji Jeriwalla, in memory of the anniversary of bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat.	5
Shavax Rustomji Jeriwalla, in memory of the anniversary of bai Dhunbai Munoherji Bissarat.	5
Bai Maneskji Cowasji Engineer, in memory of the anniversary of Bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat ...	2
Bai Meherbai Bomanji Wania, in memory of the anniversary of Bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat ...	3
Bai Jerbai Rustomji Jeriwalla, in memory of the anniversary of Bai Dhunbai Muncherji Bissarat ...	2
Bai Dossibai Rustomji Jeriwalla, in memory of the anniversary of Bai Dh

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

ROUSSEAU'S LETTERS.

A batch of unpublished letters by Rousseau has just been printed to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." They are addressed to Madeleine de Lessert, the daughter of the Madame Boy de la Tour who lent the philosopher her house in the Val de Travers when the fled from threats of persecution in Paris, and for whose daughter "Mdelon" he wrote his "Letters sur la Botanique. The period which they cover is that during which Jean-Jacques, his mind clouded by impending insanity, was hunted from pillar to post by purely imaginary perils. There are letters written from England at the time of the quarrel with Hume, and others written from Bourgoin and Monquin, where Rousseau persuaded himself that he had found the secret of the conspiracy against him, and could only counteract it by returning to Paris and reading aloud extracts from his "Confessions."

ROUSSEAU'S MARRIAGE.

It was at this date that Rousseau went through his curious and quite illegal ceremony of marriage with Therese le Vasseur, whom he had lately presented as his sister and styled Mlle. Renou. One of the letters to Madame de Lessert tells the story: "Never (Jean-Jacques writes) did I fulfil any duty more voluntarily or more gladly. I had never hoped for anything of the sort, and she, on her part, had no suspicion of my intentions two minutes before I carried them into execution. We both had the pleasant satisfaction of seeing the two worthy men whom I had chosen as witnesses dissolved in tears. I owed no less to her, my esteem for whom has only been increased by attachment lasting for five-and-twenty years." The new letters do not add a great deal to our knowledge of Rousseau's life, but they do add something, and there is one letter addressed to Therese herself included in the collection.

THE NEW SCOTTISH JUDGE.

Mr. William Campbell, K.C., who has been appointed a Scottish judge in succession to Lord Stormonth-Darling, who has resigned, is Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and one of the best lawyers at the Scottish Bar. He has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice for many years. No Scottish advocate of his time had more of the ear of the Court than Mr. Campbell, and he is very popular with his brethren at the Bar. The result of the change is that Lord Dundas, the senior Lord-Ordinary, will go to the Second Division (one of the Courts of Appeal), and fill Lord Stormonth-Darling's place there, Mr. Campbell, becoming junior Lord-Ordinary. No more charming or courteous personality has ever sat on the Scottish Bench than Lord Stormonth-Darling. He has been a judge for eighteen years.

THE CIGARETTE IN THE ARMY.

From the following extract, taken from the daily "Orders" of one of the Line regiments it is clear that the War Office has views on the cigarette: Cigarette-smoking.—With a view to helping men to overcome the habit of excessive cigarette-smoking and to lessen the harmful effects on young soldiers arising from that habit, which is held by the medical authorities to be most injurious, the smoking of cigarettes by recruits under training is prohibited when they are on fatigue duty or on any occasion when under arms, including musketry and field operations. Every effort is to be made by all ranks to check this habit. Officers commanding companies will ensure that this order is read out at every parade. No restriction, however, will be placed on pipe-smoking. But "is" the cigarette so much more deadly than the pipe?

LORD MORLEY'S LOVE OF MUSIC.

Lord Morley is a great lover of music, and, according to the "Musical Home Journal," his favourite composers are Wagner and Chopin. Some years ago, when he was Irish Secretary, he was visiting at a friend's house, where a young lady, an excellent amateur pianist, was also staying. At the request of the hostess the young lady played in the drawing-room one forenoon, while Mr. Morley, as he then was, was at work in the library. "You stopped playing this morning just in the middle of "Tristan," said the statesman to the musician when he met her in the afternoon. "I waited for you to go on, and lost half an hour's work in consequence. Do, please finish next time, or you will incur a very serious responsibility."

POACHERS IN EPPING FOREST.

Poaching has reached such a condition in Epping Forest that an association has been formed for the purpose of checking it. The members consist of householders whose dwellings look out on the historic woodland. Time out of mind, according to "Country Life," the illicit capture of game has gone on within its glades. "Black sausages," which, being interpreted, mean sausages made of deer's meat, used to be easily procurable at Epping, and near that little town cottages may yet be seen which have a pit in front of the fireplace where it was customary to secrete the stolen deer. And deer did not form the only object of chase. The humble rabbit, which has greatly multiplied in the thickest and brakes, was more easily taken. Hares also may often be seen in the more secluded rides. At nightfall pheasants with their calls inform the world where they are going to roost. Among other birds that the poacher takes are wild duck and wood-pigeon.

JOCKEYS AS MONEY-MAKERS.

The reported offer of a retainer of £2,000 a season to Frank Wootton, the clever thirteen-year-old jockey, illustrates the possibilities of money-making in the saddle. In America such salaries paid to boys in their 'teens are more common than with us. It is not long since George Odom, a lad of sixteen, was engaged to ride for Mr. W. C. Whitney at £2,000 a year for two years; and it was said that his other earnings in the saddle brought his income to something like £4,000 a year; while to-day there are at least four boys in the States, all well under twenty, whose earnings exceed £2,000 a year. Among older jockey, both Tom and Mornington Cannon have enjoyed retainers of £5,000 a season, and John Watts enjoyed the same income from "Mr. Abington" for a period of three years. In single fees jockeys have actually received sums greater than the annual salary of a Cabinet Minister.

A "SERMON SYNDICATE."

A sensation over a "sermon syndicate" has been beguiling New York in the dull season. That some sort of trade in "original sermons" goes on in this country as well as America is, of course, the "Christian World" points out, old news, but American methods naturally lend themselves to attempts on a bigger scale. For a shilling a week an American preacher can have a two thousand-word sermon delivered with the same regularity as the milk. It will be guaranteed to be up to date, with allusions to current affairs and matters of national interest. With pardonable pride and a delightfully businesslike touch, one firm purveying such sermons announces—like a news agency—"We shall not furnish our service to more than one minister in any given city." It is pleaded that a good second-hand sermon is better than a bad original one, and no doubt it is; but the preacher when he borrows should make known the fact.

A WOMAN in Vienna has brought an action against a man who knocked against her in the street and then compared her to Count Zeppelin's airship, which could not steer straight. The courts declared the comparison was a libel, but whether on the airship or on the woman they did not specify.

PARISIANS will receive visits from seven kings and an emperor—the Emperor of Russia—between November and June next. King Haakon of Norway will be the first visitor, followed by the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark. The King of Italy and the King of Greece will come soon afterwards, then King Manuel of Portugal and King Edward VII., who will pass, through Paris on his way to Biarritz. The Czar will visit Paris when on his way to Rome.

Martell's Brandy.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate, and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Direction for full Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a pretty good traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

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Adelaide Cakes, Queen Cakes, Milk Scones, Jam Sandwich, London Buns, are only a few of the good things suited for children that can be made better in the Brown & Polson way, with their "Paisley Flour." Recipes for these are in every tin.

'Paisley Flour'
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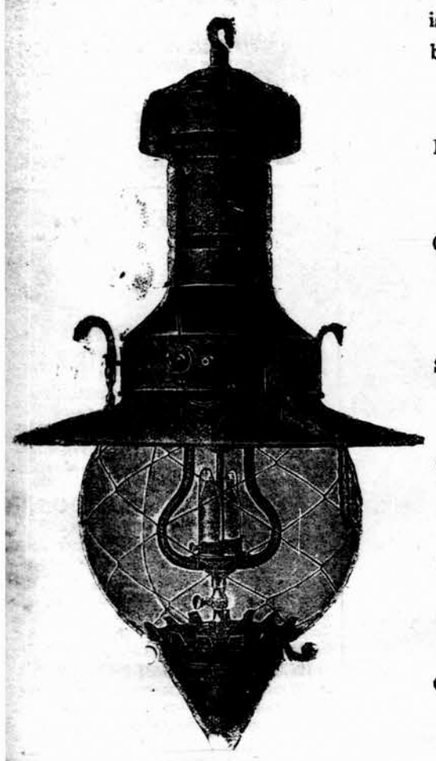

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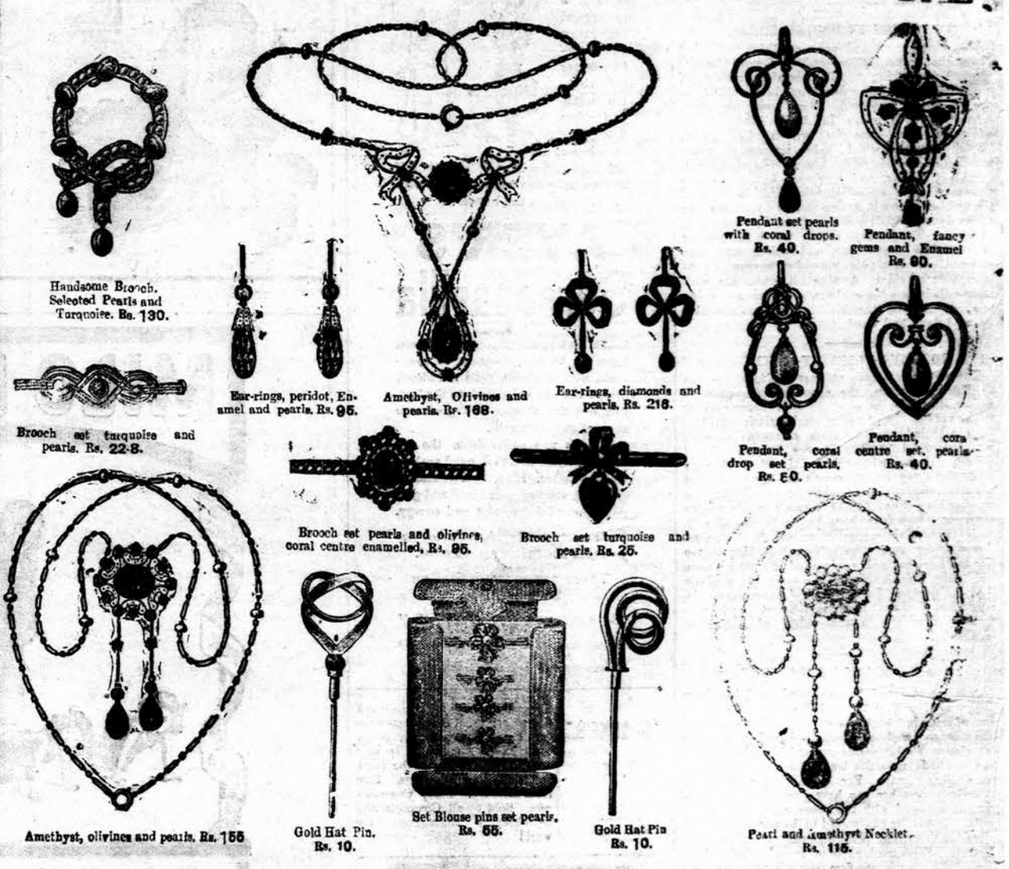
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